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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2444.

THE WEEK IN LONDON SOCIETY

What Royalty Buys For Holiday Gifts.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The grip is unusually severe this winter and has already been felt throughout England, with the result that all who can do so are leaving. Hundreds of people are on their way to India to attend the Delhi Durbar and thousands are flocking to the South of France and the Channel Islands.

Christmas house-parties are being organized at all the big country places, where the frost is rapidly spoiling the hunting and driving the "guns" indoors to less strenuous recreations, such as bridge-whist and amateur theatricals. In East London the winter is having a very different effect. Thousands of unemployed persons daily congregate at the dock yard gates, literally fighting for a chance to do a day's work. Unskilled laborers there are in strong force and the police find it necessary to protect the foremen who distribute the work tickets each morning.

ROYAL GIFTS.
That portion of the fashionable world which can afford Christmas gifts is watching the purchases of the members of the royal family in order to follow suit. King Edward's gifts this year run largely to pen and pencil holders, cigarette cases and delicate enamel work set with a new variety of soft tinted, semi-transparent stones heretofore unknown in the realm of jewelry. Queen Alexandra is also partial to enamel work. This year she is giving many photographs in artistic enameled frames, whereas the late Queen Victoria usually favored silver for the same purpose. Queen Alexandra's well known fondness for pearls leads her to distribute many of them among her more intimate friends at the Christmas season.

The King of Portugal made himself decidedly popular during his stay in England, besides proving himself one of the best sportsmen, a keen motorist, a clever painter and a good musician. During his visit to Blenheim Palace he treated the house-party there to a number of French love songs and Portuguese ballads.

THEATERS AND POVERTY.

It is long since the London theaters and restaurants have experienced so profitable a season as the present. The West End is ablaze with light nightly, all the amusement places are crowded and theater supper parties keep the fashionable hotels and restaurants busy until long after midnight. In the meantime it is estimated that 500,000 people are idle in the Kingdom and the board of trade returns show the largest percentage for ten years past of unskilled persons out of work, while the proportion of skilled men without employment is constantly growing. The Woolwich arsenal authorities have discharged two thousand mechanics since the winter set in, and are preparing to let out four thousand more. To the army of people out of work must be added fifty-six thousand members of the army reserve who have been released from service with the colors. The worst distress naturally is visible in the East End. A number of newspapers have started subscription columns and daily print harrowing stories of half-starved school children, many of whom are without any food except scanty luncheons furnished by sympathetic teachers.

A number of the London suburban councils are starting public works in order to employ a small portion of the idle persons. The Canning town suburb, where the distress is keenest, has appropriated \$50,000 for relief works. The London County Council will meet December 9 to consider the proposition for calling a conference of municipal bodies throughout the country to discuss what can be done towards establishing a permanent system for relieving the unemployed.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED.

Coincident with the general distress and idleness the ship-builders' federation is quietly preparing for a test of strength with the labor unions that may precipitate a general strike equal to the great engineers' strike of a few years ago. The ship-builders, who have suffered for years from the restriction of the output, countenanced by the unions, have decided that it is necessary to introduce radical reforms in the way of labor-saving machinery. This means a reduction in the price of piece-work on which almost all of the yards are running.

The builders say that if the men accept the introduction of machine tools, most of which are of American origin, and agree to run the yards at their full capacity, it will enable them not only to make more wages, but will largely increase the output of the yards. Even the most optimistic builders have small hopes that the reform will be accomplished without a stiff fight. They believe, however, that the time is ripe for the experiment, since the new machines in many cases can be run by unskilled laborers.

BISHOP IS NEAR DEATH

His Robes and Mitre Are Sent to Hilo.

When the steamer Maui departed for Hilo on Saturday afternoon the mitre and ceremonial robes of the Right Rev. Guistav F. Roper, Bishop of Panopolis, were sent there in charge of Father Valentia. In the forenoon a wireless dispatch was received at the Catholic Mission by Father Valentia saying: "Bishop is worse; wants Father Valentia to come; bring mitre, etc.; steamer Maui leaves Saturday 4 p. m." In response to this urgent message, full of the deepest import to the fathers and brothers at the Mission, Father Valentia hastily prepared for his sad journey, the mitre and robes being carefully and even tenderly placed in a travelling box. Realizing that his end was near the Bishop probably made known his request that his robes of office be sent so that they might be used in burial. No message was received yesterday from Hilo regarding his condition.

That Bishop Guistav's life is all but spent is confirmed by Father Matthias who returned Saturday in the Kinau from the prelate's bedside. When he left him on Friday morning the Bishop was weak and exhausted. Father Matthias was not greatly surprised, but was affected, when the dispatch came that the Bishop was worse. In commenting upon the Bishop's illness Father Matthias says:

"When I reached Hilo I found the Bishop at the Mission. He was very ill and seemed to realize it. I told him that we had known for three or four years that his ill-health was due to something more than a weak stomach, and he seemed surprised that we believed all along he was afflicted with a cancer. On Thursday morning I conversed with him as to his coming to Honolulu. He decided on this course and we secured a hack and were making all preparations to convey him to the wharf. I went into his room and found him lying on his side. I asked if he still thought of going to Honolulu and for answer he shook his head in a negative way. He was then quite exhausted. Six Fathers were there during the day. In the evening we gathered on the veranda to smoke, as we did not want to worry him. He sent for me and said, 'Where are the Fathers? Let them come inside and chat.' So we came in to his room, together with the four Brothers from the school. The Bishop was propped up in bed, and we smoked and chatted, and he smiled and nodded, although he was unable to join in the conversation. It was a beautiful incident and one that I shall always remember. The only thing which stood in the way of his coming back to Honolulu was the jolting he would have received from the Hilo Mission to the wharf. He never gets seasick as he was once a sailor."

The Bishop of Panopolis gained his title in 1891. He was born in France in 1839, professed the faith in 1861, came to the Hawaiian Islands in 1867, and was ordained a priest in 1870. He was Bishop of Alba. There is an interesting story in connection with the Bishop of Alba and Panopolis. Early in the third century when the Roman church was flourishing, Asia Minor, Palestine, Egypt and the northern part of Africa were important fields of work for the wandering fathers. Nearly three hundred large and flourishing dioceses were organized, each under its own Bishop. Then came the dismemberment of the Roman Empire. Goths, Gauls, and Visigoths, Saracens and Persians, swept over portions of the Empire and the dioceses became barren wastes, but the titles remained upon the records of the Church. In more recent times when a new mission was established with a vicar apostolic incumbent in charge, as in Hawaii, the titular appointment to one of the old dioceses was conferred upon him. The appointee was referred to as "Right Rev. Bishop of Panopolis, I. P. I." The initials stand for the words, "In Partis Indideli," which translated mean, "In the country of the infidels." The diocese of Alba, in Asia Minor, and that of Panopolis, in the north of Egypt, both of which flourished seventeen centuries ago, are in the land of infidels from the Roman standpoint. Should such dioceses become again invested with the authority of the church, a Bishop holding the title would be required to go into that diocese and direct its affairs. In China innumerable officers of the church bear titles of dioceses that for centuries and centuries have been only memories of once great fields of Roman Catholic work.

Should the present Bishop of Panopolis die his title would in all probability go back to the records to remain for an indefinite period of time, perhaps for centuries, and his successor here would be given a title of some other defunct diocese.

Gold in Germany.
BERLIN, December 6.—The bitterly cold weather which prevails throughout Germany has caused various municipalities to vote contributions in aid of the unemployed. Dresden has just voted \$25,000 for this purpose.

SUGAR PRICES ADVANCING ON A SOLID FOUNDATION

Belief That the Next Crop Will Be Sold at Not Less Than Four Cents. Other Notes.

Pessimism is at a discount among the sugar factors and those whose interests are in line of development of the Islands. Despite the fact that there are few investors in the local market, due to the lack of money, a condition which must obtain until the coming of the next crop, there is a healthy feeling all along the line and the people who look deeply see even better things in prospect.

The market for raw sugars is steadily advancing the world over and if the rise in prices does not become too great, and there is a danger of that condition being reached, there is, in the opinion of observers, an era of substantially better rates in immediate prospect. That the next crop of Hawaiian sugar, estimated at 400,000 tons, will be marketed at four cents or higher, or seems assured. There is a belief that this will be the rate for some time to come, for now the bugaboo of the beet surplus appears to have been laid for all time. The ratification of the Brussels conference by the British House of Commons makes it largely immaterial whether or not the European growing countries consent to the agreement, for now their free market is taken away from them, and they would be in no better shape than should they ratify the conference.

There are elements in the situation which cannot be figured out here, and which will be unintelligible for some time to come. One of the most important is the price at which the Europeans can manufacture beet sugar, without the bounty. The price which obtains in the United States for the producing of the best beet product gives no ground for estimating, owing to the great difference in prices of labor and capital as well. The sugar which has found its way from the producing country into the world's market has been the surplus stock, for the manufacturer has made his profit at home, where the protection has given him such a degree of gain that he could send out his surplusage, and whatever he received for it was clear gain, which made it possible for the sugars to be sold at any price and the amount received so to the right side of the ledger account.

With the bounty taken off, the producers will be kept in their own countries unless they are able to make sugar at a rate which will give them a chance in the open market, and this is the great factor in the future which cannot be estimated at this distance. Taking all the various factors which have made for the reduction of this year's crop, the weather conditions have been most important, and the frosts and thaws have caused constant cuttings in the estimates of the German experts.

There is a danger, which is appreciated here, that the price may go so high that it will encourage heavy sowings in Europe, and this would place the next local crop in competition with an extraordinary amount of sugar, which could have no other effect than to reduce the price.

Another danger which is apparent, is that the advance in the price of the refined product, something which is now making a great stir in the United States, will mean a material reduction in the consumption, and thus increase.

VENEZUELA MUST ACT PROMPTLY

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A cable to the Sun from London says: The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post asserts that the British and German ultimatum in practically identical form will be delivered simultaneously, perhaps, on December 6th or December 8th. They will set forth the claims of the respective countries, and will allow the briefest possible period for reply from Venezuela.

President Castro's unconditional acceptance, accompanied by adequate guarantees for fulfillment of the demands, will alone avert naval action. A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Jamaica says that the Venezuelan war ships will be seized if President Castro does not satisfy the demands made upon him by Great Britain and Germany. CARACAS (Venezuela), Dec. 5.—The German cruisers Goeben and Panther and the German training ship Stosch have arrived at Willemstad, island of Curacao.

Money Uncertain.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The uncertain outlook in the money market has been a repressive influence upon speculation. Attempts to put up prices proved futile and the large drain on bank reserves prompted re-selling of stocks. Liquidation has not been urgent and intense dullness developed at decline. Operations based upon the assembling of Congress and the President's message were purely professional and about evenly balanced. The market is a waiting one and attention is centered upon the working year and requirements for money.

The stocks on hand at the principal ports of the world. The present consumption of sugars is about 10,000,000 tons a year, and this is increasing, according to the statistics. There could be no great reduction in the consumption without a decided effect upon stocks and the result would be that the close of the sugar year next fall would find great holdings and a fall in price would be in sight at once.

The suggestion that a foreign combination was intending to invest \$5,000,000 of money in Hawaii, would be greeted with applause from every part of the Territory, even though there would have to go out the securities which would represent the bringing in of the cash. The present advance in the price of sugar means more than this to the people. Taking the price at which the major portion of the last crop of sugar was marketed, during the summer months of last year, and the average would be in the neighborhood of 3.40c. The price for the coming campaign bids fair to never drop below four cents, and even that price may be exceeded. Should it be maintained, however, the result would be that the 400,000 tons to be placed on the market would fetch 60c. above the price of the last year, or \$12 a ton increase in price, which would mean for the entire crop the turning into the treasuries of the various sugar estates of \$4,800,000, which in turn will go into the pockets of the people of the Territory. This immense sum means \$2 for each inhabitant of the Islands, if it could be distributed pro rata, and the presence of such a sum would wipe out the debts of the sugar corporations and mean prosperity for every worker and business man alike.

While the absence of the money necessary to make large investments in local sugar shares has prevented heavy buying on the present scale of rates, which is admittedly too low, there are in the market buying orders for some of the older stocks, as is made apparent by the transfers. The principal stock which is sought by the local investors is Ewa and the brokers all say they have instructions from their clients to take this stock as offered at the ruling rates. The orders are said to be in the neighborhood of \$24 and whenever a block is put out at that figure there are takers in plenty.

The advance in Hawaiian securities on the Coast continues and the boom assumed such proportions recently that there was a slump. Thus Hawaiian Commercial, which on December 2nd was \$19.50, was forced up to \$24 the next day and slumped off to \$20 asked later, on sharp trading. This was brokers' work, however, for the public was getting into the market strongly at the lower figures and are still said to be bidders for the shares. The report of the San Francisco Stock Exchange for Friday, Dec. 5th, shows sales at higher prices all along the line, other prices than those quoted being Honolulu, \$16.62½; Hutchinson, \$18.75; Kilauea, \$16.50; Makaweli, \$31.50; Paauhau, \$19; Hana, \$5.50.

Private advices are that the outlook on the Coast is for a better market and with the cable it is certain that there will be selling here on account of the San Francisco brokers, who will be able to scalp the market until the rates reach a parity.

HONOLULU MEN MUST GO TO HILO

A goodly number of Honolulu men are likely to get a free trip to Hilo next month at the expense of the United States government. Both a grand and petit jury are to be drawn for the January term in Hilo, but the lists will be made up in Honolulu. In the past federal juries have always contained nearly all Honolulu men, this city of course having the largest number of qualified jurors. The jury will be drawn in a few weeks to sit at Hilo so that Honolulu men will have to make a trip to the Rainy City. The government pays mileage which amounts to more than the passage money, and besides jurors receive a per diem of three dollars from the day they leave Honolulu to the day they return.

Among the United States officials who will go to Hilo for the term are Judge Morris M. Estes, United States Attorney R. W. Breckons, Marshal E. R. Hendry, Revenue Collector Chamberlain, Deputy Clerk Frank Hatch, and court stenographer J. D. Avery.

For Exhibits at Osaka.

There will be a meeting of the Hawaiian Exposition Association tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering final plans for the representation of Hawaii at the Osaka exposition. There have been many details left for settlement at this time and it is expected that a large meeting will be held, for the purpose of fixing the exhibits which will be sent forward to Commissioner Irwin.

The Education Bill Has Passed the House of Commons in England.

SUGAR NOW FOUR CENTS

Very Strong Market in All the World Centers.

Four cents is now the price of centrifugal sugars, according to private advices which were received in the Zealandia. The fact comes, as have recent advices of advances, in a mere postscript and no particulars are known as to the extent of the sale which made the quotation. One Honolulu now on the coast added to his letter simply the words: "Four cents; strong."

Williams, Dimond & Company writing to F. A. Schaefer & Company say that refined advanced forty points on December 4th. This letter dated December 5th gives the basis for Hawaiians as 3.45c, as created by the reported sale of 4500 tons on December 3. This makes the San Francisco price 3.575c. The London beet market shows advances from November 13th, when the rate was 7s. 6d., until on December 5th the price was 7s. 2½d. The London cable advices place December beets at 7s. 10½d., as against 7s. 3d. for the corresponding period of last year.

The sugar stocks in all countries of the world as of November 27th, were 1,974,213 tons, an increase of 530,674 tons over last year. The sugar crops of the world are estimated at 3,742,000 tons, a shortage of 145,000 tons; European beets, 5,750,000 tons, a decrease of 1,118,038 tons; United States beets, 196,000 tons, an increase of 33,874 tons over last campaign, total production 9,668,000 tons, a decrease of 1,230,689 tons. The markets the world over are strong and further advances are expected. The latest estimates are that the European crop has been damaged five per cent by the November weather.

It is now estimated that the total visible supply at the close of the present sugar year, October 1st, 1903, will be 500,000 tons, which is considered very low as the total consumption now is 10,000,000 tons a year.

JOHN BARRETT TO SUCCEED BUCK

WASHINGTON, December 6.—President Roosevelt today authorized the official announcement to be made that he would nominate John Barrett of Oregon to be United States minister to Japan, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alfred E. Buck.

EX-SPEAKER REED IN A BAD WAY

WASHINGTON, December 6.—Ex-Speaker Reed's physicians this morning issued the following bulletin:

"Mr. Reed passed the night without the supervision of alarming symptoms; slept during the greater portion of the night, but was unable to retain nourishment satisfactorily; pulse, 88; temperature, 98.3-5; respiration, 34."
(Signed) "F. A. GARDNER."
"T. L. MACDONALD."

At 2:30 this afternoon Dr. Gardner said there had been no change for the better in Mr. Reed's condition from that recorded in the bulletin issued early today.

In response to inquiries as to Mr. Reed's actual condition, Dr. Gardner said it was extremely serious and critical.

TAX ASSESSORS ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the tax assessors of the entire Territory was held yesterday in Assessor Pratt's office. There were present Treasurer A. N. Koppik, M. C. Wilfong, assessor for the Third District, Hawaii; W. T. Robinson, assessor for the Second District, comprising the Islands of Maui, Lanai and Molokai, and J. W. Pratt, assessor for Oahu, J. B. Farley, assessor for Kauai and Niihau, could not come because of illness.

The meeting was taken up with a discussion of plans for next year's assessment and with the approval of the blanks prepared for the work. The next meeting will be held in February.

PRAISE FOR THE LOCAL OFFICIALS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue pays a high compliment in his annual report to the federal authorities in Hawaii. Hawaii is the only state or territory that gets particular mention in the report. The commissioner says: "Violations of the internal revenue laws in the Hawaiian Islands have been looked after closely. The courts there have shown a disposition to see that the Federal laws relating to internal revenue are properly enforced and to punish infractions. Reports show that illicit distilling is rapidly decreasing in the islands."

CHANCE FOR THE CLAIMS

Good Assurances Given to Pratt.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON (D. C.), December 1.—There were several people of Hawaii an interest on hand today at the opening of Congress. Mr. J. G. Pratt of Honolulu came in this morning, and, after both houses had adjourned, went down to the House restaurant, where he enjoyed a light lunch with some friends. He has begun work immediately and received some words of encouragement. I told in a recent letter how Mr. William Haywood, who was also at the Capitol this afternoon, had started the work of the fire claims by having the international aspect of the matter developed by the ministers of China, Japan and Portugal. Mr. Pratt was told this morning by a prominent Senator, who is a friend of Hawaii, that that aspect of the case would undoubtedly give it better standing before Congress and he believed it would have a fair chance of favorable action from Congress at this session.

Delegate Wilcox, as is already known in Honolulu, crossed the Pacific in the same steamer with Mr. Pratt, but he has tarried en route, and will not be here for a day or two yet.

QUARANTINE STATION.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, forwarded to Congress today, contain several items for Hawaii. The secretary asks \$65,000 for a disinfecting wharf and runway complete at the Quarantine Station at Honolulu. He asks \$10,000 for barracks for housing Orientals undergoing detention; \$5,000 for a laundry plant, including machinery and building, and \$10,000 for a retaining wall around Quarantine Island. It is probable that a part of this money may be appropriated at this session, but doubtful whether Congress will be willing to give the entire sum. In addition to that sum of \$90,000 for the Quarantine Station at Honolulu, the secretary requests that \$50,000 be appropriated for the maintenance and ordinary expenses, including pay of officers and employees.

ISLAND SALARIES.

Other items for Hawaii included in the annual estimates to Congress are \$5,000 for the salary of the governor; \$3,000 for the salary of the secretary; \$15,500 for the salary of the chief justice and two associate justices; \$23,500 for the salaries of circuit court judges; and \$3,000 for contingent expenses. These items will all be appropriated in the sums mentioned, without doubt, as will an item of \$4,200 for the payment of the salaries of the clerk and reporter of the United States district court for Hawaii, at \$3,000 and \$1,200 respectively.

LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

Another Hawaiian item inserted in the estimates is \$25,000 for maintaining the existing lights on the Hawaiian Islands. It is accompanied by a foot note that "from the reports of the Hawaiian commission it is found that this is about the amount which it will cost to maintain the Hawaiian lights now in operation, based on the cost of maintaining similar lights in this country."

NO RECIPROCITY.

The hopes of any treaty with Cuba on reciprocity lines during the present session become more and more remote. The arrangements for a treaty, which seemed all under way three or four weeks ago, seem now to have been entirely disconcerted and the prospects for reaching an agreement are by no means bright. The Senators and Members who fought Cuban reciprocity last session are fighting it now just as bitterly as ever, with a few minor exceptions. The session will be short and there will be a great press for time to attend to other matters that must in reality be disposed of before March 4, next.

COINAGE BILL.

Representative Hill, of Connecticut, who is a member of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, and who has taken an active interest in the Hawaiian coinage bill, said today that it would be easily adopted by the House at this session, which would insure its becoming law.

Oil on Roads.

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 4.—James W. Abbott, head of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast division of the "Good Roads" office of the government, is in Los Angeles on a special mission. He is visiting Southern California at the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, in order to observe the use of oil on the roads. "I consider," he said, "that the methods of oiling roads as inaugurated in this district, rank in importance in the history of highway with the discovery of the 'macadam' system of roads. It is a great thing in modern road building."

KILLED BY GIANT POWDER

An Explosion Destroys a Kalihi Home.

Careless handling of nearly twenty pounds of giant powder caused a terrific explosion about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the house of Kalapoepe, a Hawaiian, in Kalihi Valley, about a mile and a quarter above King street, on the road leading past the Cummings place. As a result of the explosion Kekaha, a native about 20 years of age, was blown to pieces. Other inmates of the house were killed, and the Queen's Hospital with both eyes mutilated, his ear drums shattered, with few chances of surviving the shock, as he had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour last night. Mrs. Kalapoepe sustained injuries in the head, neck and shoulders, and the end of one of her fingers is missing, while small splinters of wood were driven into her body. Paukaho, aged about 50, was severely hurt by timbers falling upon him. Sam Kekaha, a boy aged 9, was blown through the house and landed some distance away, although he was not badly hurt. Alkahela, a girl aged 15, and Paulo, a boy aged 19, were little more than bruised; the former, in fact, being the only one who really escaped injury.

The explosion was heard all over town, and sound sleepers were awakened by the shock. It was generally believed that a heavy blast had been discharged in the Kalihi quarry. There were several versions of the cause of the explosion. One was that Kalapoepe and his wife had not been on good terms for a few days, and that he returned yesterday morning and touched off the dynamite to destroy his family and others. Kalapoepe, however, was very drunk when the explosion took place, and was then in the house of a neighbor. Even when he viewed the scene of the catastrophe, he was unable to comprehend its full significance, and was taken to the station house to sober up.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was notified of the affair about 8:30 and visited the place with a coroner's jury. They found that the house had been blown to smithereens and evidences of the terrific force of the explosion were shown in the distance to which portions of Kekaha's body had been carried. Part of a leg was found in one place, the head in another, and so on.

From what the deputy sheriff could gather, Kekaha had risen early and gone into the mauka room, where giant powder was kept. Kekaha worked at the government quarry and probably had brought the explosives, piece by piece, to the house. As it was a rainy morning and there was nothing to do at the quarry, the police are of the opinion that Kekaha was preparing some of the sticks to be used in fishing in Kalihi Bay. Mrs. Kalapoepe said at the hospital that she heard something spluttering in the mauka room, when she arose to see whether her husband had returned home. She looked into the room where Kekaha was smoking a pipe, and saw him going toward the outer door with a box of giant powder under his arm, evidently to throw it out of the house. She remembers nothing more, except that a terrific explosion came at that instant. Mrs. Kalapoepe stated later that her relations with Kekaha were friendly, but not intimate. The police believe that the explosion was due to an accident.

Most of the other inmates of the house were asleep when the stick went off. Sam Kekaha, the boy, says the first he knew of it was when he was blown from his bed into the air and struck the ground outside. Mrs. Kalapoepe was pinned under the wreckage of the house, while Kalehua, who was near the place where Kekaha was last seen, received the full sweep of the concussion. He was rendered unconscious, and when picked up by the police it was seen that his sight was gone and that his ears were mutilated as well.

Samuel Kallhama was the first man to reach the scene of the tragedy. He was asleep in his house, which is about 40 yards distant, at the time the explosion occurred, and ran at once to the wrecked cottage. He found nearly everyone of the inmates lying or sitting on the ground, stupefied and injured. Kalehua seemed to be the worst off. He helped old Paukaho to get out from under the wreckage on the Ewa side, and then notified the police.

The injured people were taken to the Queen's Hospital. When Dr. Curtis examined Kalehua he found that his head had come in contact with the powder, as his face was powder-stained and burned. Kalehua had not recovered consciousness up to a late hour last night, and the others were about the same as when brought in.

The inquest will not be held until next Wednesday evening.

New Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—King Alfonso today charged Rivera to form a Conservative Cabinet to succeed the Sagasta Ministry, which resigned on Wednesday.

The Cortes will be dissolved, the King having consented to issue a decree to that effect before Christmas.

Senator Rivera is busy conferring with his supporters.

The portfolio of war has been offered to General Llanos, who was wounded at the battle of Santiago and who was Minister of War in 1898.

ARE AGREED UPON A SITE

W. H. Eustis Arrives In Town of Hilo.

HILO, December 12.—W. H. Eustis of Minneapolis has arrived here on a mission from Secretary Shaw to recommend a site for a Hilo Federal building. As planned now there will be no public meetings, because the citizens of this city have already agreed upon a site for the building.

The people of Hilo are a unit for the selection of the large tract between Bridge and Pitman streets and Wala-luene street and the river. This, it is believed, will not only allow sufficient room for a building sufficient for the accommodation of all the Federal offices, but will permit also of laying out a beautiful park. Mr. Eustis has spent his time interviewing the citizens, and, because of the unanimity of their opinion, does not believe a public meeting is necessary.

Mr. Eustis expects to return to Honolulu on the Mauna Loa Tuesday.

PECK IS HOPEFUL.

Philip Peck returned on the Enterprise from San Francisco, where he has been seeking to interest capital in the Kohala-Hilo Railroad.

Mr. Peck says: The people with whom I talked in San Francisco regarding the railway look with favor upon the scheme, but before taking action or decided steps in subscribing to either the stock or bonds of the company they wish to know what the people here will do toward it. If, as we think, it will be a good thing for this side of Hawaii to have a railway, the capitalists think we should do something to encourage it.

"It is the custom on the mainland for communities to encourage railway lines by offers of subsidies, and these are usually raised by individuals, either in public meetings or upon personal solicitation. The question of subsidy was not specially dwelt upon. 'What will the people of Hilo do?' covers everything. As soon as possible I will confer with the citizens and that question will be answered."

Mr. Peck did not appear to be discouraged over the results of his conferences. During the past year plantation agents and managers have frequently expressed themselves favorably to the project and there is reasonable assurance that at least a portion of the capital invested will be raised here.—Herald.

RICE MILL FOR HILO.

Mr. Hamada, the Japanese merchant in Puno, is building a rice mill on Fureaux and Front streets, and will soon have it in operation. The mill will cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000 and Mr. Hamada has orders in the Orient now for importations of 100 bags a month.—Tribune.

MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Hilo Lodge, No. 759, B. P. O. E., held memorial services at the First Foreign Church last Sunday evening. An excellent musical program, arranged by Mrs. J. T. Lewis, was rendered under her direction. The solos and choruses won immediate favor for those taking part. Mrs. R. T. Moses played Raff's "Cavatina," with a deliciously professional violinist. Mrs. Paul Bartels, Mr. English and Mr. Prouty were in usual excellent voice and added much to the pleasure of the congregation. The address was by Rev. F. L. Nash.

NEWS NOTES.

A jury term of the United States District Court will be held in Hilo beginning Wednesday, January 28, at 10 o'clock. Judge Morris M. Estee presiding, with a full complement of United States officers in attendance. In accordance with a request from Judge Estee, Judge Little has granted the use of his court room.

Peter Lee expects to send over 500 bunches of bananas to San Francisco by this Enterprise. Mr. Lee is still enthusiastic over the outlook for the Hilo banana trade and wishes the growers could offer him six times the present shipment.

N. C. Willifong returned Tuesday from a twelve day trip in the Kohala and Kona districts. He went over on business connected with the tax office. He states that the tangle in the affairs of the Kona Sugar Company has materially affected the prosperity of the district.

F. M. Amweg is here on business connected with the construction of the Hilo dock.

Mrs. Henry Deacon will leave for the Coast tomorrow to visit her son, who is quite ill.

The dance given by Company D at Spreckels' Hall last Friday evening was a grand success, and reflects credit on the members of Hilo's crack military organization.

A meeting of the Planters' Association of the Island of Hawaii was held in this city yesterday.

A New Swindler.

ST. LOUIS, December 6.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Hot Springs, Ark., says: Howard Bland, 63 years of age, of Taylor, Texas, dropped \$12,000 here to foot racers, who have since been arrested. He came here with the money to back the game, the money was put up and the race pulled off, but the man on whom Bland had placed his money snatched his toe and the other went on and won. Bland protested against their arrest, saying that they were Colorado militiamen who were simply strolling here, and that the deal was all on the square. The foot racing crowd is said to be composed of such rascals as the "Honey Grove Kid," "Huffer," Burns, Scott and Goldard.

CABLE NOW ON THE WAY

Silvertown Sailed Saturday From San Francisco Laying the Sea Line.

"We shall commence to look for the Silvertown with the cable on Christmas day."

According to the calculations of the Commercial Cable officials, as indicated by the mail received yesterday by Superintendent Gaines, and by the verbal reports of Messrs. Percy J. Harwood and S. Macmillan, who arrived to take posts on the staff of the local official, the ship bearing the connecting strands left San Francisco on Saturday, December 13, and will take something in the neighborhood of two weeks to make the journey.

The great vessel with 2,413 nautical miles of deep sea cable in its tanks arrived at San Francisco December 4, and at once went to anchorage, where refitting operations were commenced immediately. These were expected to take about eight days and when the Zealandia sailed, two days later, the date set for departure was the day of the following week. The operator who arrived in the local steamer did not visit the ship, but they were given the same date, and the letters to the local superintendent were of such a nature that he expressed his opinion as to the date of arrival in the sentence quoted above.

Meanwhile, everything here progresses favorably and there will not be a hitch in the preparations for the immediate working of the line, once the long expected conductor arrives and is connected with the land wires. The underground line has now reached a point within 9,500 feet of the station at Waikiki, and the progress is rapid. Indeed, yesterday fast work was done to make up for the delays which were caused by the rains, the longest section of the entire distance being pulled in during the morning. This was 357 feet, which means nearly 4,400 pounds in the two cable lengths which are placed in the pipe. The splicing work is the most seriously hampered by the rains, and arrangements have now been made for the putting up of tents over the manholes, so that the experts will be able to work right along, despite the weather.

The Silvertown arrived at San Francisco at noon on Thursday, December 4, seventy-five days from London. The cable which is to span the distance

from the Cliff House heights to the Waikiki beach is coiled in the three tanks of the ship. The main tank is fifty-three feet in diameter by thirty-two feet deep, the after tank slightly smaller and the forward tank only forty-six feet across. In each of the tanks is a hollow cone, in which is stored extra lengths, and around these the cable itself is wound tightly. In this way the 4,807 tons is stored, ready to be unwound and paid out to find its resting place on the bottom of the sea.

During the two and a half months of sea voyage the engineer in chief of the cable laying expedition, Henry Benet, occupied a portion of his day in sending messages to himself from one end of the great line to the other, so that he was in constant assurance of the fact that the conductor was without flaw. Even with this experience, there were two tests made before the laying proper began, the last one taking place just before the ship went to sea for the trip. The extra length of 314 miles of cable, above the surface distance from San Francisco to this city, will provide the cable which will fill in the valleys and cross the submarine mountains, as well as furnish the length which will be stored in the tank here for use in repairing possible breaks which may occur in the line. The cable will continue in control of the makers for two months after it is laid before it is turned over to the Pacific Commercial Cable Company.

The officials of the cable company were on their way to San Francisco to be present at the laying of the cable when the Zealandia sailed. In the party were Clarence H. Mackay, president; George G. Ward, vice president and general manager; W. H. Boker and E. C. Bradley, vice presidents of the Postal Telegraph Company. These gentlemen were expected to reach San Francisco the day after the ship sailed, and there were steps being taken by all the commercial bodies of that city to make the day of commencing work a memorable one. It was arranged that there should be a reception at the Palace Hotel on Thursday last.

The shore end of the cable, being the one-third mile which extends from the cable house on the cliff to the water's edge, was landed from the Silvertown, as well as the instruments for working and testing the cable, on the day after the vessel arrived, and this was at once taken out and put in place, ready for the connection.

Collector Stratton of San Francisco decided that he would collect a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem, at the rate of 15 cents a pound on the four leagues of the cable which will extend from the shore on the line to Honolulu. It is thought that the same rule will apply here.

BIG MONEY WANTED FOR HAWAII

WASHINGTON, December 13.—The Secretary of the Treasury transmitted to Congress today estimates of the appropriations desired by Hawaii for the fiscal year 1904. They include items for lighthouses at Makapuu, Kahala, Puna, Kailua, Kawaihae, Mahukona and Kalahele, aggregating \$750,000; \$250,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor; \$500,000 for a breakwater at Hilo; \$200,000 for a Federal building at Hilo; \$150,000 for a public building at Honolulu; \$150,000 for a lighthouse tender, and \$250,000 for a revenue cutter.

Register Takes First Place.

Conservation is giving way at every point to progress, and one of the best known institutions of Honolulu will soon be a standing evidence of the fact. From time almost before the memory of the men of today ran not to the contrary, Nite's restaurant has been an institution and few persons of prominence have not passed their coin across the counter to be dropped into the old cash drawer. But it will be different now. Mr. Nite has watched the march of events, and instead of the old fashioned dresser, has now put into place one of the most modern National Cash Registers. The register is a beauty and has all the late improvements and will be a more witness to the value of the new method of taking care of receipts. J. A. M. Johnson, Collins Building, King street, is the agent for the National Cash Register, and has a full supply of all varieties, which he will show upon invitation of willingness to be convinced of the value of the modern methods of accounting.

Finds Spanish Fleet.

MANILA, December 4.—Captain Berhing has located what is left of a fleet of small gunboats, which the Spaniards sank to Lake Lanao, Island of Mindanao, in 1898. While returning from Iligan to Camp Viarsa recently, Berhing guided the captain to a point where some portions of the wrecks were visible. An effort will probably be made to raise the remains.

NO CHINESE FOR THESE ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, December 3.—The report that the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico would recommend the admission of Chinese laborers into Hawaii appears to have been erroneous, according to one of the Senators composing the committee that visited Hawaii last fall. He said that the committee was opposed to the admission of Chinese into the islands, even in restricted numbers and for short periods.

"The people of Hawaii, and especially the sugar planters, were anxious to get into the American Union," he said. "They came in with their eyes open, with the Chinese exclusion act on the statute books. Now let them take their medicine like every other part of the United States. If they want cheap labor, they must find it among the people already in. We don't propose to admit cheap Asiatic labor into one part of the United States to compete with white labor in other parts."

Municipal Ownership.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A municipal journal publishes exhaustive tables, says a London dispatch to the Tribune, showing that the estimated profits of various undertakings, such as gas, water, electric supplies and tramways are equal in Liverpool to ten pence per pound, and fall from that maximum to a single farthing at Halifax. The evidence is conclusive that municipal taxes would be higher in English towns if municipal trading were not a source of considerable profit.

Commerce Would Pay.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Experts familiar with the trade of Venezuela under normal conditions assert, says a Tribune dispatch from London, that the customs revenues are derived chiefly from imports of flour from the United States and Canada and exports of coffee to the same markets, and that the seizure of the customs for the settlement of British and German claims would involve the payment of debts through duties levied upon commerce from and with America.

WRIGHT MAY BE RELEASED

His Bail Is Reduced By Judge De Bolt.

Judge De Bolt yesterday reduced the bail of B. Haywood Wright from \$10,000 to \$5,000 on the indictment against him charging two embezzlements of government money. Wright will probably be released today, having made arrangements to give his bond. This was the first time any application of any kind had been made before Judge De Bolt touching upon a bond for Wright.

In the morning Judge Estee rendered a formal opinion refusing to take jurisdiction of the Wright case, and stating that it was one for the Territorial courts exclusively. The prisoner was remanded to the custody of the high sheriff.

In his oral opinion Judge Estee said: "The powers of this court are statutory, and this court has no powers except those which are given it by statute. This court has the right in cases where the statutes of the United States are being violated to interfere, but the Supreme Court of the United States has several times decided that only in very important or extreme cases, should the United States district courts interfere with the other courts. I do not say the acts of the other courts in this case were improper, illegal or unconstitutional, because I am not going to take jurisdiction, and, as I said during the course of the argument, I shall not do so because I think it would be interfering with the free exercise of judicial judgment on the part of the circuit court upstairs. Let me repeat that I don't think that this court should interfere except in very extreme cases where the laws or constitution of the United States are clearly being violated. I don't think the question of fixing bail in this case is one of these. There can be cases where requiring excessive bail or a failure to try a case could be a violation of the constitutional provisions which guarantee a man a fair and speedy trial and declare that no excessive bail shall be required. In this case I think it will be highly improper to allow the present term of the circuit court to go by without giving the defendant a fair trial, regardless of whether his attorney asks for it or not. It is a right a defendant has, regardless of his counsel, to be tried. The policy of the law is that no one shall be kept in jail longer than is absolutely necessary, for the purpose of trial. I do not say that in this case the defendant is not being given an early trial, because I have no authority to say it."

Bishop Reestrick's Successor.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 6.—A telegram has been received by the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal church from Rev. C. L. Barnes of Baraboo, Wis., saying he had decided to accept the call to the pastorate in this city.

WHAT IS A COUGH?

A spasmodic effort to expel the mucus from the bronchial tubes. A cold causes a more abundant secretion of mucus, and when the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed, they are extremely sensitive to the irritation. Unless care is taken, the cold may result in pneumonia, which is swift and deadly. If the cold is a lingering one, the more laboriously but equally fatal consumption may set in. Do not neglect a cold or cough. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather, TAPESTRY and VELVET; LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Burlap.

Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American makes only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRING orders promptly attended to.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Streets.

Phone Main 111.

THE FIRST

American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper
Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon request.

A Christmas Suggestion

One suitable for both ladies and gentlemen, is a pair of slippers. We have the prettiest and most comfortable kinds from \$1.50 upward, in the most delicate as well as the most substantial leathers.

Ladies' Suede Slippers

These are exquisitely beautiful, in pretty shades of gray and red, satin cushion lined, and combining grace and comfort.

Prices \$1.25, \$1.50.

Elks' Slippers

Made of Elk's skin with initials B. P. O. E. and Elk head buried on the toe.

Price \$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited.

1057 FORT STREET.

We Deliver the Goods

Simply telephone or drop us a postal for a case of

Primo Lager

It is the prime favorite wherever it has been used

Brewery telephone Main 341.

MAY CATCH MUTINEERS

Shearwater Now
on Way to
Pitcairn.

When the British sloop-of-war Shearwater, which was recently in Honolulu, arrives at Pitcairn Island a portion of her crew will probably take in charge three of the vilest murderers that have courted a hangman's rope, for three mutineers who escaped from the British ship Leicester Castle, after mutinying and killing the second officer of the vessel, are supposed to have reached the lonely colony of the families of the mutineers of the famous British ship Bounty on a hastily constructed raft. The British authorities acted promptly, they had time to cable a message to the Shearwater, which is probably at Fanning Island now, and the sloop's officers can do the rest as they are bound for Pitcairn anyway.

Dispatches from Queenstown, Ireland, give the following particulars:

Three American sailors are alleged to have killed the mate and shot the captain of the British ship Leicester Castle, after which they fled from the vessel by taking a frail raft in the middle of the South Pacific. Such is the report of Captain Peattie of the Leicester Castle, which left San Francisco July 26 and arrived here today. The alleged mutineers are W. A. Hobbs of Illinois, James Turner of Portland, Ore., and Ernest Sears of Idaho. Nothing has been heard of them since and it is presumed they perished, either from hunger and thirst or by storm. The murdered mate was named Nixon.

The mutiny occurred September 2, when the vessel was about 300 miles north of Pitcairn Island. The Americans joined the ship at San Francisco in place of English sailors who had left for reasons not yet explained.

"I was going to sleep on the night of the trouble," says Captain Peattie in his report to the authorities, "when Ernest Sears, an able seaman of San Francisco, called me and said a man had broken his leg. I went out into the cabin. When I entered it Hobbs, another seaman, stepped up to me and said: 'Now then, Captain,' and at the same time he fired point blank at my heart. The bullet entered my breast a little over the heart. I closed with him and we had a rough and tumble fight of it in the cabin, during which I was wounded in the arm, and battered about the head with a club."

"The mate came to my assistance. Hobbs killed him with a shot through the heart. Then help arrived and Hobbs made off. He left me terribly wounded with five bullet holes, and otherwise injured by clubs."

The first mate took charge of the vessel. He called the crew aft and made an endeavor to secure the captain's assailants, but they kept forward and nobody dared face their revolvers. When morning broke, however, they were discovered floating upon a raft which they had constructed during the darkness. We let them go. The first mate thought it made good riddance to bad rubbish. He did not have the facilities on board to take care of three idle murderers.

"The mutineers made their frail raft out of loose planks and coops during the night. They put some provisions aboard and are supposed to have had enough food to last them a week."

The captain is unable to account for the mutiny. He supposes it was the intention of the mutineers to murder the officers and the men who refused to join them and take the ship to Pitcairn Island.

Pitcairn Island is a solitary island in the Pacific ocean, situated in about latitude 25 south and about 120 west. It is two and a quarter miles in length and has but one landing place, at Bounty Bay. The island is famous as the scene of the foundation in 1790 of a remarkable colony composed of mutineers from the British ship Bounty.

OIL FUEL GROWS IN POPULARITY

OAKLAND, Dec. 6.—As fast as it is found to be practicable, the locomotives are being converted into oil-burners at West Oakland. The latest additions to the ranks are two big engines which will leave the shops today. The first will be in charge of Engineer Con Collins and will run between Stockton and Sacramento. The other will be stationed on the Wadsworth division. The "eight spot" which hauls the Owl train, was converted into an oil-burner this week and is back on her regular run.

OAKLAND, Dec. 6.—Out of the twenty ferry boats and river steamers owned by the Southern Pacific Company sixteen are of the type that consume oil as fuel. This includes all of the craft floated by the company with the exception of the little ferry boats.

The Amador and Bay City, two of the large boats, are not provided with oil-burning facilities but it is announced that they will soon be converted into oil-burners. The change would have been made long ago, but it was decided to be unwise to substitute the new fuel while the boats were provided with their old-fashioned and worn-out boilers. It is the plan to build new boilers for each of these boats and then they will be converted into oil-burners. The change will be made about the first of next year.

The bill of Representative Littlefield for the control of irons has been favorably received in Congress.

TO PROMOTE PUBLICITY

Government Lands
Offered on New
Plan.

In the future the widest publicity is to be given to all land offerings which may be made in Hawaii. This was decided upon at a meeting of the Executive Council held Thursday and Land Commissioner Boyd has already prepared plans to carry out this idea. It is the intention to advertise broadcast the fact when lands become available for taking up, with the idea of obtaining suggestions as to what disposition shall be made of them. This will give an opportunity for prospective settlers in the States to make application as well as the people of the Territory, and it is hoped by this means to induce immigrants to come to Hawaii in great numbers. For the present these notices will be confined to the local papers, but it is hoped soon to widen the publicity by means of advertisements in the newspapers of the States, notably upon the coast.

The first tract of land upon which public opinion is solicited is located in the Kau district and contains from 1600 to 2000 acres. The present lease has just expired and the land will be offered as homesteads, on leases, or any way which will be most acceptable to the people interested in its disposition.

"Publicity has always been my idea," said Land Commissioner Boyd yesterday, "and now we intend to try it in earnest. While formerly all prospective sales were advertised before the date of sale, it is now the intention to notify the public as soon as a tract of land is about to become available, or ready to be taken up. Notices will be published inviting ideas from people who might wish to take up the land, or who can suggest the most feasible method of disposing of it. By this means, perhaps, our offerings of lands will come to the notice of prospective settlers in the States, and we may induce them to come here and settle. I would like to advertise the lands we intend to open in the States, but the appropriation for incidentals will not stand it at present. The advertiser's idea of publicity is one I heartily approve but we have not the funds to offer as was done in Oklahoma or in the opening of other large tracts. There are a number of large tracts which, however, are not available at the present time, as they are under long lease. The lands here are not the same as in the States, where generally at least one crop may be raised during the wet season. Then a portion of it is made up of volcanic rock, though on the Buchoitz place on Hawaii it seems as if barren rock had been transformed into the most fertile soil."

"The 2000 acres ready to be offered at Kiloakea in the Kau district on Hawaii will be advertised at once, and suggestions will be received as to its disposition. This land could be cut up so as to make a fine dairy farm. In my opinion chicken and cattle raising will succeed better in these islands than will small truck farming. Just think of the butter which every steamer brings in and which might just as well be produced in the islands. There is plenty of land for grazing and room for any number of small dairy farms. The immense ranches here are all making immense profits and cattle raising on a small scale would succeed just as well. Then chicken raising would also be profitable, for thousands of California fowls are brought here on every steamer."

"Of course there are diseases which hinder the raising of chickens and the mongeese are rather troublesome in the Kau district, but the place could be fenced in and soon put on a paying basis. There is lots of gravel in the Kiloakea tract, and it could easily be used as a chicken ranch."

Mr. Boyd stated that the Kau lands had been applied for by a settlement association and surveyed for that purpose, but suggestions will be received for its disposal in order that prospective settlers from abroad may have an opportunity to put in their applications.

WINDJAMMERS ARRIVED IN PORT

Three sailing vessels arrived in a bunch on Saturday, all bringing good cargoes. The barkentine Amelia came in from Eureka at 9 o'clock in the morning, after a nineteen day passage, and had a cargo of 388,000 feet of lumber. The ship S. D. Carleton, twenty-eight days from Tacoma, brought a cargo of coal, and is discharging it at the Railway wharf. After a five months' absence Captain Smith brought the bark Mauna Ala in with a cargo of 1,300 tons of general merchandise, including a deck load of railway ties.

The two latter vessels got a taste of a gale on Thursday afternoon and evening, and suffered a little damage in the way of losing sails. The Mauna Ala hove to on Thursday afternoon because of the gale, and only suffered the loss of her lower main topsail, which was burst by the wind.

On Friday morning, while some distance off Maui, the Mauna Ala sighted a four masted barkentine which was standing to the southward. This was probably the oil carrying wind-jammer Patterson, bound from San Francisco to Kihel with a cargo of fuel oil.

A bill has been introduced in Congress fixing the duties on goods imported from the Philippines at twenty-five per cent of the duty tariff instead of seventy-five per cent as at present.

TO SAVE LABOR

New Apparatus for the
Handling of Sugar
Cane.

A. LeBlanc of New Orleans, an old sugar planter of Louisiana, has invented an apparatus for the cutting, topping and stripping of cane which he is anxious to have introduced in the Hawaiian Islands and he may shortly come here to give the apparatus a practical test in a Hawaiian cane field.

His apparatus not only comprises a machine for cutting, stripping and topping cane, but also a supplementary device for lifting up the blown down and tangled canes so common in Hawaii, and other tropical countries. The machine invented by Mr. LeBlanc is extremely ingenious, and he has made a little model which shows the method of operation, and anyone who is familiar with sugar planting would be at once attracted by the care and ingenuity he has bestowed on the construction of his apparatus. There is much money to be made out of a successful machine of this kind, and it is believed that Mr. LeBlanc has the machine to solve the problem, saving an immense amount of money to the sugar planters, who are now compelled to cut, strip and top their cane by hand at an enormous expense.

Mr. LeBlanc's machine is devised to cut six acres of cane in a day, with two boys, one man, a pair of mules and a capstan.

HONORS TO AN OLD KAMAIAINA

The Boston Druggists Association honored the Hon. Gorham D. Gilman by an elaborate dinner last night at Young's Hotel. It was arranged as a testimonial to the former president of the association as a recognition of his long and honorable career in business and in public life and in honor of the recent celebration of his 80th birthday.

Mr. Gilman was seated at the post of honor at the tables and the speeches of the evening centered about his career as a man of business and as a legislator and public official. In his own address Mr. Gilman indulged largely in personal reminiscences of his long years in the public eye. The speakers included Governor-elect John L. Bates, the Hon. James J. Myers, speaker of the House of Representatives; the Hon. E. L. Pickard, ex-mayor of Newton; the Rev. W. H. Davis, Charles E. Adams, president of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade; John T. Boyd, secretary of the Boston Associated Board of Trade; N. J. Rust, Amos K. Tilden, Thomas L. Gavin and William F. Gavin, members of the state board of pharmacy. During the evening a host of interesting anecdotes were told, displaying the sterling qualities of the guest of the association.—Boston Herald.

JAPANESE ON WAY TO ST. LOUIS

YOKOHAMA, November 29.—The preparation committee, which has been appointed in connection with the participation of this country in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition includes Vice Minister Yasuhiro, president; Director Wada of the Agricultural Bureau, Director Kinuchi of the Commercial and Industrial Bureau, Director Hara of the Forestry Bureau, Director Tanaka of the Mines Bureau, Director Yanagita of the Patent Bureau, Director Maki of the Marine Production Bureau, Director Henry Sato of the Commercial Museum, Prof. Kichibe, President Tezima of the Tokyo Higher Technological School and nine others. It may also be noted that Mr. E. Uyeno, late of the Kansai Trading Company, is an unofficial member of the commission. The departure of Director Kinuchi's party, which has been commissioned to St. Louis, has been postponed to the 5th prox. by the steamer Gaelic.

AMERICANIZING THE TELEPHONE

HILO, Dec. 12.—Judge Little of Hilo is more than active in Americanizing the island of Hawaii. He is not only giving long talks on the various branches but is carrying on a kind of laboratory system of instruction where he makes actual demonstrations of his subject. Just now he is engaged in a practical course of boycotting as it is carried on in America.

A week ago the Judge engaged in a discussion with the Hilo Telephone Co. in which the principal matters referred to were a small bill due for a long time and His Honor's disinclination to follow the Company's regulations. When the discussion closed the relations between the Americanizer and the Company were very much strained. The former's telephone was at once disconnected and the operators instructed to refuse to give the Judge any connection whatever.

The Jurist's wrath knew no bounds. He at once ordered all of the telephones taken out of the court house. The court bailiff, Silva, was immediately sent for and when he was given an audience he was instructed to at once order his own telephone taken out of his house. The bailiff, being in the habit of obeying the orders of the Judge, at once complied, and the Company is now poorer by at least three subscribers.

MAUI HAD MUCH RAIN

Over Ten Inches
Fell in Two
Days.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

MAUI, Dec. 12.—During the past week the whole of Maui island has been having stormy weather. At Lahaina there has been much wind and rain. The roads are all washed out and the highway around the mountain to Wailuku is at present impassable for carriages. Huge boulders have been swept down the gulches on to the road. Labors are at work now and the damage will soon be repaired.

Some of the roads of Kahului are under water. Hana district as well as the west of East Maui has had a down-pour and floods.

As much as 10.78 inches fell in upper Makawao within the forty-eight hours between Thursday night and this (Sat.) morning. Thursday morning there was a kona wind and rain for several hours which suddenly changed into a fierce north storm.

Weather: still raining.

JUDGE KALUA'S COURT. The Second Circuit court has been in continuous session in Lahaina during the whole week. Judge Kalua having sufficiently recovered his health to preside.

Quite a number of cases have been disposed of. Friday Dan Nahaku and Joe Kaloa of Makawao were acquitted by the jury of the charge of larceny of cattle, the property of Pukalani dairy, at Makawao. The case of Fugita Kuchitara, murder in the first degree, is set for Monday, the 18th. Avon Crook has been assigned by the court to act as attorney for the defendant.

It is stated that the term will not come to an end prior to Monday or Tuesday—Christmas week.

KAHULUI ARRIVALS.

Wednesday morning the steamer Nevada arrived in Kahului. Hon. H. P. Baldwin, who has just completed his senatorial duties, Mr. Wise, manager of the Pala Plantation store, who has been enjoying a six-weeks' outing on the mainland, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Baldwin, who returned from the polo tournament, and Mr. Jas. Kirkland, of Kahului, who has been on a short business trip to Honolulu, were passengers on the freighter.

FROM THE MAUI NEWS. MAUI, Dec. 12.—The Maui News makes the Maui polo boys responsible for the story of the alleged clever game played by the Honolulu polo players at the recent tournament. The paper says that Hawaii, having the weakest team was played against Oahu, and the Maui and Kauai teams were incited against each other by cleverly worded letters written to each team from Honolulu. By this means Honolulu was enabled to save its ponies for the final game against Maui.

Wailuku won the football game at Lahaina last Sunday by a score of 10 to 0.

Pouhene mill is running day and night, mill No. 2, however, being run only in the daytime.

Judge Kipoikal is expected to return to Maui shortly, to wind up his affairs preparatory to an extended residence in Honolulu.

Weighed Down by Coin.

NEW YORK, December 6.—A peculiar drowning is reported from Canasie, Long Island. With \$500 in silver in his pockets which he had saved for his wedding, Edward Porter was knocked from his sloop while returning to port, and was drowned. Owing to the storm his crew could render him no assistance and, weighed down by the coin, Porter, although a good swimmer, sank almost instantly.

Lumbago 30 Years

A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 20 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 219 1/2 Elm avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with putting porous plaster on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures.

My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in a hack two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up. It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it; or sent for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1. Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	Now
\$160.	\$125.
" " 175.	" " 135.
" " 200.	" " 160.
" " 250.	" " 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.

Beretania St., Near Fort.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

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OF HARTFORD.

New Steamship Project.

SEATTLE, December 4.—Two distinguished merchants and representatives of Chinese capital, Leung Kam Ming and Eng Hok Fong, have arrived in Seattle en route to San Francisco for the purpose of examining the commercial facilities of that city with a view to establishing a terminus for a line of steamships between Hongkong and the United States.

Order Your

Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Kamel,
strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

Barry Johnstone Dying.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.—Barry Johnstone, the actor, who murdered Kate Hassett, a member of the Keith Theatre Stock Company, Monday night and shot himself, is dying tonight at the Hahnemann Hospital. The physicians have given up hope of saving his life, and their efforts today have been to render his death as painless as possible.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now...	50c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c., only...	25c.
White enamelled cream jugs...	20c.
Best quality ice picks, choice...	20c.
Scotch granite drinking cups...	10c.
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong, will last for years, choice...	20c.
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each...	10c.
Plated knives and forks, 1/2 dozen each in lined box, choice, box...	75c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 75c. dozen, now...	50c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz...	25c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart...	10c.
2 quarts...	10c.
3 quarts...	15c.
4 quarts...	20c.
6 quarts...	25c.

SOME OF THE LOTS ARE SMALL, BUT WILL BE REPLACED BY OTHERS AS SOON AS SOLD.

White enamelled tea pots, should be 75c. Special sale price...	35c.
White enamelled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, your choice...	40c.
Tubed cake pans, gray enamelled, always 25 and 30c. each, choice, any size...	10c.
Carving knives and forks, best steel, stag handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set, now per set...	\$1.50
Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set...	75c.
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only...	35c.
White enamelled soup from 40c. to 25c.	
Gray enamelled candlesticks, only...	10c.
Gray enamelled coffee crushers, 1-lb. tin...	10c.
Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt., 10c.	
2 qts, 15c.; 3 qts, 15c.; 4 qts, 15c.	
5 qts, 15c.; 6 qts, 15c.; 7 qts, 15c.	
Tin covered buckets, 1/2 qt., 5c.; 1 qt., 10c.; 2 qts, 10c.; 3 qts, 10c.; 4 qts, 10c.; 5 qts, 10c.	

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

MARKET FOR PRODUCERS

Plan for General Combination of Farmers.

Plans for the making of a market for the products of the small farmers of the Territory of Hawaii are under consideration by many of those who are hopeful that the time may come when the small fruits and vegetables which are offered to Honolulu are grown by the citizen farmers. There have been many experiments made looking to the establishment of a market in this city which shall provide the means of distribution for the product of the farms, but as none have been successful a method of cooperative handling is now being discussed.

The men who have taken an interest in the preliminary discussion of the feasibility of the plan have taken as their starting point the securing of space in the Fish market where the farmers may put together their fruit and garden truck, and where it is thought the people who go to the Esplanade for the purpose of finding their supplies fresh will give attention to the display of products from the various small estates of the Islands. It has been argued that with stalls which would afford space for fine displays of the produce there would be no difficulty in convincing the people that there they could be well and cheaply served with the best of eatables.

The plans so far looked into by well wishers of the small farmers contemplate as well the service of regular customers throughout the city by wagons such as are used by the hucksters in other cities, and which could have regular beats through the city, serving those who are on the routes and who have signified their intention to take the products of the citizen growers, rather than the greens provided from the present sources. This would make it possible for the members of a cooperative company to be assured of the best chances of disposing of their goods, and thus avert any danger of differences when the produce of one grower seems to be pushed ahead of that of the others.

Superintendent of Public Works Cooper said, when the matter was called to his attention, that the government would do all in its power to give the farmers aid so that any such experiment as suggested might be made a success. There was, however, he said, nothing that could be done beyond the granting of the very best space possible in the Fish market, which could be arranged easily. There has been a row of market stalls taken out of the building, and these can be replaced so that there will be plenty of room should the green grocers decide that they will make an effort to gain entrance into the local market in this way. Mr. Cooper said that he was desirous that the small farmers should have every advantage possible, so that they might find a satisfactory market for all kinds of fruits and vegetables, and thus be encouraged to develop their homesteads.

It has been said that there has been in the past exorbitant charges made to the farmers, especially to the Wahluwa colonists, for the sale of their goods. One statement was that the commission was of 50 per cent, and in many instances there was no return at all from consignments. D. C. Camarinos, who handles consignments from all over the Territory, as well as from the mainland, said yesterday that the usual charges here were 10 per cent; in fact, he did not know of a single instance where more was charged for the selling of the products of the farm. On the Coast, he said, the charge was 8 per cent, and it was considered that the service here was worth the added commission.

It is thought probable that there will be an effort made to secure a combination of many of the small farmers here on some plan for cooperation in selling products, in which case a practical experiment may be made in the having of a series of stalls in the market.

The Humbert Case.

PARIS, December 6.—There was an unprecedented scene in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon over the Humbert case. Members of the Right party engaged in a free fight with the Center party members. The Premier, M. Combes, was forcibly ejected from the rostrum and the sitting was suspended amid intense excitement. The disturbance arose when M. Vallee, Progressive Republican, described Frederick Humbert as a "Boulangist deputy."

Mrs. Tingley Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The eleven Cuban children who have been detained at New York during the past several weeks by the Immigration authorities were ordered released today by the Treasury Department and they will immediately proceed to the Point Loma Universal Brotherhood school in California.

This decision was reached after a hearing at the department today, at which counsel for the Gentry Society of New York and persons interested in the school were heard. The meeting was behind closed doors, but it developed the fact that the school is not objectionable in any way.

COLUMBUS (O.), December 6.—The price of crude oil was advanced three cents today, making North Lima \$1.09; South Lima, \$1.04; Indiana \$1.04. It is said that the price will go to \$1.15 for Ohio oil.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

U. S. Minister to Japan, is dead.

The U. S. cruiser Boston is at San Diego.

Former Ambassador White has left Berlin.

Morocco, the former president of Brazil, is dead.

The Sultan's forces have defeated the rebels in Morocco.

The British bark Margaret Mitchell has been wrecked.

The naval maneuvers have begun in the Caribbean sea.

American newspaper men are in much demand in England.

A verdict for damages in Brooklyn gave \$10,000 for an eye.

Heavy snowstorms have demoralized New York's street car lines.

Wm. Smalley, a famous choir-master of New York, is going blind.

Fourteen persons perished in a fire in the Lincoln hotel, Chicago.

It is reported that Queen Wilhelmina will visit America next spring.

The uncertain money market in New York is depressing speculation.

A New York man was blown up with an air pump and death followed.

Carrie Nation has been arrested again in Topeka for smashing a saloon.

Dr. Timothy Field Allen, a prominent New York physician, is dead.

Prince Henry of Prussia will probably succeed Von Holleben at Washington.

The Archbishop of Canterbury collapsed while speaking in the House of Lords.

It is reported that the individual coal operators will sell out to the big companies.

Fifteen regiments now in America are to be exchanged for troops in the Philippines.

Surveys have been made for a new railway from Salt Lake City to San Francisco.

A serious outbreak has occurred among the students in the Odessa (Russia) seminary.

An anarchist who said he intended to kill the King of Spain has been arrested in Madrid.

Oliver Wendell Holmes has been confirmed by the Senate to succeed the late Justice Gray.

President Loubet of France has sent the "Annuaire of the French Army" to President Roosevelt.

Discharged miners have been before the strike commission telling how they have been blacklisted.

A wagon load of express packages is missing from Los Angeles together with the express messenger.

It is denied that the German cruisers Amazone, Ariadne and Niobe are going to the West Indies.

Explorer Baldwin is charged by a Danish firm with having revealed secrets learned in its cannery.

A bill has been introduced in Congress making newspapers unmailable which contain suicide news.

Stockton unions have adopted a new rule fining members who eat where Chinese or Japanese are employed.

Secretary Wilson discredits the charge that advance information of the government crop report had been given out.

Chas. J. Denny the millionaire St. Louis brewer has been sent to prison for two years for complicity in the bootleg cases.

Emperor William has made a bitter anti-Socialist speech advising workmen to send one of their own number to Parliament.

George Garretson, a wealthy San Diegoan, was badly hurt by the accidental discharge of his gun near Sweetwater reservoir.

The change made by Spain to a gold standard is said to have been instigated by England and is causing considerable annoyance to France.

San Francisco is still worrying over the prospect of losing her transport service. Secretary Root has given three days within which bids will be received from that city.

An Austrian lieutenant who eloped with the Princess Louise a few years ago, has made an attempt to rescue her from the insane asylum where she is confined. He says she is sane.

Wahluwa Notes.

Miss Cowan of Wellesley College, visited Wahluwa on Saturday. She was much delighted with the comprehensive sweep of island landscape which the Wahluwa trip affords, and the cool, bracing climate of the highlands of Wahluwa.

Miss Ellsner of Honolulu, returned Friday from a two days' visit at Wahluwa. She was the guest of Mrs. Alfred W. Eames.

Mr. Alfred A. Butler and Mr. Wm. Pluiger are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Eames at Wahluwa for a few days.

Wealthy Man Shot.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 6.—George Garretson, president of the Garretson Investment Company, has been severely injured by the accidental discharge of a shotgun, while he and two companions were quail shooting near the Sweetwater reservoir. The three men were driving in a wagon at the time of the accident and it is thought a joint caused the discharge of the gun. The load of shot grazed the head of one of the men and tore away the flesh of Garretson's upper arm to the bone. A telephone message was sent into town for a surgeon who went to the house where Mr. Garretson was being cared for, accompanied by Mrs. Garretson. The wounded man will be brought into the city some time during the day.

Bishop Guilan Better.

A wireless dispatch from Hilo reached Father Mathias at the Catholic Mission yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock stating that Bishop Guilan was better and that there were hopes of yet bringing him to Honolulu. The name of the steamer on which it was proposed to bring him here was not mentioned but it is believed that the Kinsey will be the one.

TO IMPROVE OUR MONETARY SYSTEM

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), December 6.—What further steps should be taken at this time for the betterment of our monetary system? Mr. Hugh H. Hanna was asked today.

Mr. Hanna was chairman of the executive committee of fifteen created by the National Monetary conference held at Indianapolis in 1897, and ever since he has been active in pressing the demands of financial reformers.

"First," he replied, "our gold standard law of 1890 should be strengthened by machinery for maintaining parity between gold and silver. The public mind is prepared for as perfect a gold standard as can be established. A law providing for the payment of gold for silver at the treasury on demand is the one remaining step necessary to secure absolute parity of all our moneys. Both the Overstreet bill and the Hill bill, introduced in the last session, make full and wise provision.

"Second, an element of elasticity in our National Bank currency should be provided. A small step, equal in amount to say 10 per cent of the capital of the bank, is sufficient for demonstration of efficiency and safety.

"If its desirability is proved, gradual increase within a term of years to say 50 per cent of the amount of the capital, with full and unquestioned provision for the redemption of notes of insolvent banks as afforded in the Overstreet and Hill bills, is the other step immediately necessary.

"The general subject appears complex and our people are, therefore, disinclined to study it. The principles are simple. The humblest citizen is interested in the perfection of money laws.

"Only the absolute assurance of parity will make a New York bill of exchange as acceptable in the commerce of the world as a bill of exchange on London.

"Assured parity of the metallic currencies, and scientific provision for elastic bank currency without risk of redemption, will not only strengthen the fibre of our domestic commercial interests, but will do more to make possible the sale of products of American labor than any other one act of legislation.

"That the President, Secretary of the Treasury and Comptroller of the Currency should all so courageously at this time advocate such legislation indicates the growth of public opinion favorable to laws in the interest of all of our people, without preference, the importance of which should arouse the business men of the country to the determined, timely support of the effort being made to secure Congressional action."

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE RUSSIANS

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Enoch Emery, a wealthy merchant of Russia, who, thirty-five years ago, left his home in the fishing town of Gloucester to engage in business with a native merchant in a Siberian town at the mouth of the Amoor river, is in this city. He now maintains storehouses at Vladivostok and along the Amoor river, at different points upon Lake Baikal and the trans-Siberian railroad, at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and in Hamburg. He declares the Russian trade demands everything American from a steel twin-screw steamer to an American shoe.

"What the United States and Russia need now and must have," continued Mr. Emery, "is a new commercial treaty. Two countries each of which has the warmest and friendliest feeling for the other have not time to bicker over sugar, oil or anything else. There is a country that needs our machinery, our products of every sort. The people want it from us rather than from any other country of the world, and we should arrange it so that we could supply them. We must have a reciprocal treaty and get into Russia on the ground floor, and the control of the trade of an empire of 130,000,000 people and soon to be the wealthiest country in the world, will be ours.

"There is no doubt of Russia's attitude toward this country. We have no better friend on the continent. The tariff raised against the United States not long ago because of the attitude toward Russian sugar is only an incident. I am confident it would not last a moment longer than the beginning of negotiations."

BUYING FINE CATTLE ABROAD

LONDON, Dec. 6.—The last few months have found in the United Kingdom an unprecedented number of American buyers of thoroughbred cattle, whose purchases of high class breeding stock aggregate many thousands of pounds. A number of the animals bought are intended for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. The prices paid range from \$2,000 to over \$5,000 per head. Sources of high priced bulls and cows have been shipped during the summer and fall. Among the buyers now here is C. E. Marvin, of Lexington, Ky., who will take back twenty-five thoroughbreds in May and July. J. S. Goodwin, of Chicago, has purchased a number of Angus breeders, and the American agent is sending one hundred Herefords to the United States. A number of purchases also have been made of tiny Dexter and Kerry cattle in Ireland, the breeding of which has recently become quite the fashion in England under the patronage of Laundowne and other titled families.

The ruling of Dr. Salmon, the chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, allowing the importation of Jersey and Guernsey cattle into the United States without the tuberculin test is expected to greatly stimulate purchases in those islands. The Agricultural Department's agents during the last ten years have inspected over 20,000 head of cattle in Ireland and Guernsey and have not found a single case of tuberculosis. On the other hand, England and Scotland are badly infected and breeders here at that account apprehend the early adoption of more stringent quarantine measures by the United States.

SCHWAB ON THE USES OF WEALTH

PARIS, November 27.—Since the arrival of President Schwab's parents, mother-in-law and brother-in-law the millionaire has recovered his old time gaiety. He is devoted to his mother, and strolls and drives with her daily. The Enquirer correspondent chatted with Mr. Schwab about the pleasures and disabilities of wealth.

Pointing to a table in the room, Mr. Schwab said:

"Look at that heap of cards, telegrams and letters which I have received since the papers announced my arrival in Paris. Behold the power of the press. I have worked upon that pile until I am tired. I intend to instruct the clerks not to send up any more.

"Yes, there is pleasure in riches if properly employed. Their use should be altruistic, not selfish. The old teaching that we can do what we please with our own is wrong. Wealth means responsibility; more wealth, more responsibility. Observe how the German Emperor is realizing the responsibility and how he works incessantly to the end that wealth may make the path of life a little easier. The man who helps others judiciously feels better for it. All this reverts to the brotherhood of man."

"Wealth has drawbacks under certain circumstances. It attracts undue publicity; it tends to make public aspects of life which should be private. It is harder for men of wealth to find rest than men of moderate means. There is wisdom in the phrase, 'give me neither poverty nor riches.'"

"But all depends on the use made of it, for wealth increases one's opportunity of doing good. That's the meaning of Shakespeare's counsel, 'Put money in thy purse.' The path of the wealthy is not always strewn with roses. The American's editorial says:

"Honesty's essence is religion." I assume that honesty implies truth. Some newspapers once accused a member of my family of being a successful speculator. She does not know the difference between stocks and bonds."

Mr. Schwab and party left tonight for Cannes, where they will rejoin the steam yacht Margaria.

BEET SUGAR MEN APPEAL TO ALGER

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Michigan beet sugar interests are anxious to enlist the support of their new Senator, General Alger, in the anti-sugar fight. The Beet Sugar Association of that state has requested him to vote against any treaty with Cuba which reduces the tariff on sugar. The Association has also requested every stockholder in Michigan's beet sugar factories to write to General Alger, and the letters are beginning to reach him. He replied that he would not commit himself until he had seen what the treaty contained. The Michigan delegation, with the possible exception of William Allen Smith, is solid against reciprocity.

W. L. Churchill, former president of the Michigan Beet Sugar Association, is in the city. He announced that a contract was closed in New York yesterday for the construction of a \$550,000 factory at Tawas, Mich., with a capacity of 600 tons of beets a day. H. O. Havemeyer, head of the sugar trust, subscribed for \$250,000 of the stock. Havemeyer is interested in other beet sugar factories in Michigan.

HALF FOOT OF RAIN THIS MONTH

Since the beginning of the month of December 6.34 inches of rain have fallen in the district of Honolulu. Since last Tuesday 4.39 inches fell. On the latter date, Prof. Lyons forecasted worse weather with increased rainfall and his prophecy was realized for the two heaviest storms, including that of Saturday, gave the town a thorough drenching. Fair weather with a few valley showers is all that the professor expects today.

Fires on the Records.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The Supreme Court today delivered the first opinion ever rendered by it in a case coming up from a Hawaiian court. The case was that of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Cecil Brown, administrator of the estate of D. B. Smith. Mr. Smith was domiciled in Hawaii, and while there took out a life insurance policy. He afterwards died in San Francisco. His administrators were appointed both in Hawaii and in New York, the latter appointment being made at the instance of relatives in this country. The insurance company refused to pay the policy to the Hawaiian administrator on the ground that by its terms the policy is payable at its New York office. The Territorial court's decision was opposed to this contention and today's opinion did not disturb the case as thus left, the court dismissing the writ on the ground that no federal question is involved.

Memorial to Mme. Agassiz.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Announcement has been made by the Alumni of Radcliff College that they have succeeded in raising \$100,000 for a new building for the college, says a Tribune dispatch from Cambridge, Mass. The new building will be a memorial to the widow of Professor Agassiz, who made her life work the founding and sustaining of the college.

Strong and Yohe.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON (N. Y.), December 4.—The report that May Yohe and Putnam Bradley Strong had returned to this country and were staying at the home of the former actress' mother was denied by Mrs. Yohe today. Mrs. Yohe declared that the Strong were still in Buenos Ayres and had no intention of returning.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

The Cuban treaty is almost completed.

Americans are buying many fine cattle abroad.

Mexico is preparing to pay the Plous fund award.

Oregon mills are burning crude oil as an experiment.

A big glass factory is to be established in Japan.

The immigration laws are to be more strictly enforced.

The pension bill as reported, appropriates \$128,847,000.

Kil Carson's aged son died from a spider bite in California.

Vanderbilt Allen has been released from the insane asylum.

The elections in Honduras resulted in no choice for President.

Premier Sagasta has again resigned from the Spanish ministry.

A bill has been introduced to make the District of Columbia a state.

American schooners are no longer permitted to fish in Mexican waters.

The Puget Sound fisheries are said to have earned \$2,000,000 within a week.

Julian Ralph, the well known correspondent, is critically ill in St. Louis.

Speaker Reed's condition is more favorable, though he is still in a critical state.

Radcliff College has raised \$100,000 for a memorial building to Prof. Agassiz.

The husband of Cozella A. Botkin, the alleged murderer, has been granted a divorce.

Senator Elkins believes the Cuban treaty will be ratified at the present Senate session.

Caleb Powers, convicted of the Goebel murder in Kentucky, has been granted a new trial.

The House has passed the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the expenses of the coal strike commission.

The Montana officers are close upon the trail of the bandit who robbed several banks in that state.

Admiral Rodgers has relinquished command of the New York and was succeeded by Admiral Casey.

A measure has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies abolishing all titles in that country.

A denial is made of the reported big railroad strikes by Grand Master Morrissey of the Railway Trainmen.

It is reported that the cause of the explosion of the Progresso at San Francisco was the use of oil unfit for fuel.

Six deaths in St. Louis, all due to poison, are said to have been the result of an attempt to defraud insurance companies.

Rydzewski, the Russian singer who killed Mrs. Gore, expected to make her wife, according to recently discovered letters.

President Palma of Cuba says he can make a treaty with the United States without submitting it to the Cuban House.

Chain jumpers are said to have attempted to take possession of the Tip Top mine in Southern California and driven off the owners.

A meeting of the Iron workers and Bridgemen's union in New York ended in a riot in which one man was seriously wounded and a score bruised and beaten.

Hot Water Cures Tumors.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—After tests covering two years, a physician of this city, has announced a new method for treating tumors. It is by the use of boiling water. He uses a syringe with a metal cylinder and adjustable piston, with needles of varying size. Using the ordinary aseptic precautions, water is taken directly from a caudron and injected into the substance of the tumor. The water must be at a temperature of from 190 to 212 degrees Fahrenheit, or even higher. The water, he says, should be hot enough to coagulate the blood and the albuminoids of the tissues immediately, but it should not be forced in so extremely hot, and under such pressure as to scald and produce a necrosis of the skin. During the treatment the patient is put under the influence of narcotics.

Plea of an Embezzler.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Lawrence Murphy, Treasurer of the Stonecutters' Association of the City of New York, who is accused of having created a shortage of \$36,000 in the funds of the Society, and who has been held for the Grand Jury on the specific charge of grand larceny of the sum of \$19,000, has obtained a writ of habeas corpus directing his production in court on Monday, with a view to his release from the city prison. The petition sets forth that the Association, being an unincorporated society, its members have a vested joint in the assets of the Association or society and the possession of one is the possession of all.

Perishing Expedition.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The War Department has received the following cablegram from General Davis, commanding the department of the Philippines, dated Manila, December 5:

"Captain John J. Pershing has crossed lake with boats borrowed from the Moron, visited Iligan, returning by same route; met with friendly reception everywhere; present passive policy of armed strength, executed by war commanders should make further fighting unnecessary; no danger of Moro war, reports as to their strength greatly overstated; Captain Pershing located Spanish gun boats; will investigate raising."

JARED WILL RAISE CORN

Experiments Will Be Made on Maui.

Jared G. Smith, Director of the United States Experiment Station in Hawaii, will soon begin a series of experiments in corn growing in the Kula district on Maui.

Corn and potatoes are the principal articles of produce raised on Maui, aside from sugar cane, and the experiments already made with potatoes were a success, which has wonderfully improved the methods formerly in vogue there. Thousands of acres are planted in corn in the Kula district, but of late years the crops obtained from the land have been comparatively small, while the corn is of an exceedingly poor quality. Blight has also aided in the destruction of the corn crop and the Kula farmers were very much discouraged with both corn and potatoes until the United States began to assist them with valuable experiments.

"The trouble with the farmers in the Kula district," said Director Smith yesterday, "is that they have been raising corn on the same land for so long a period, that the soil is worn out. They have been planting corn for thirty or forty years and while fine crops were grown all during that time, the land is just about played out now. Then too, they have been cultivating potatoes by hand exclusively. A piece of modern machinery has never been seen up there, and a hoe and a shovel are about all the farm implements now in use on the Kula farms."

"What is required there now is fertilizer for the soil and rotation of crops. The United States Agricultural Department will soon inaugurate a series of experiments in the Kula district for the benefit of the Maui farmers. I expect to go up there in February but the experiments will probably begin before that time."

"Extensive tests will be made with the worn out soil to learn what is needed to bring it back to its former state of fertility, and experiments will then be made to find the fertilizer required. Then rotation of crops will be tried. Corn has been grown in this district exclusively, for years, and it is our intention to alternate corn and beans. Beans, I believe can be successfully grown in that district, and will be of benefit to the land."

Mr. Smith has also ordered for these experiments a number of pieces of modern farm machinery, which no doubt will be a revelation to the Maui farmers and their former crude methods. A cultivator, a corn planter and a stock cutter have been ordered and are now on the way. The first piece of machinery was to have arrived on the Nevada. The stock cutter will be used to cut up the corn stocks and they will then be plowed under as a help to the soil, instead of being used as fuel as at present. All the machinery ordered is to be operated by horse power, and an effort will be made to revolutionize the mode of cultivation practiced by the Kula farmers, and educate them up to the modern methods of farming.

GERMAN CRUISERS NOT SAILING

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—The Admiralty Secretary, Von Tirpitz, has voluntarily informed a member of the United States embassy that the German cruisers Amazone, Ariadne and Niobe are positively not going to the West Indies, and semi-official statements in Kiel and Wilhelmshaven papers have explained that the cruisers are not going across the Atlantic because the naval law of 1890 requires that six small cruisers shall remain attached to the first squadron of battleships. Therefore, those three cannot be sent on foreign service until the completion of several cruisers which are now building.

All the newspapers are specially interested in the naval news and are urging the government to build more cruisers for service abroad.

MONT PELEE IN ACTION AGAIN

POINT-A-PITRE (Island of Guadalupe), Dec. 5.—Professor Lacroix, who was sent out by the French Government to investigate the volcanic situation in Martinique, and who has established his headquarters at Fond de St. Denis, near Mont Pelee, reports that the volcano has been in dangerous activity during the past week. There have been severe eruptions and ashes have been thrown out, but have fallen out over the regions already devastated and evacuated. During the night rumblings have been heard and the central cone appears incandescent. It falls frequently and reforms in different shapes. The smoke rising from the crater is sometimes three kilometers high. Vessels are advised not to approach the coast.

According to the latest news, however, Mont Pelee is somewhat quieter.

Distress in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 6.—Lack of employment is causing unprecedented distress in the interior of Russia. In Saratoff, as a fair example of the prevailing conditions, workmen eagerly accept 17 cents per day. Hosts of beggars literally invade the shops and houses and the streets are filled with sick and starving people. Similar pitiful details come from other interior cities.

THE LABOR ISSUE IN THE ISLANDS

(Continued from Friday's Issue)

In the opinion of the managers and owners of the plantations, the Japanese are by far the best workers. They are capable of any work and must be considered as the mainstay of the plantations. They are very quick to learn and easy to manage, being a very peaceable and contented set of men and women. Governor Dole speaks most highly of their conduct and the value of their work, while the general opinion of the authorities is that the Japanese can improve things as well as imitate them. Professor W. D. Alexander, President of the Board of Education in Hawaii, said of them in 1895: "They manifest an increasing tendency to settle permanently in the islands with the approval of their government. Under the most favored nation clause of the treaty of 1871, the Japanese government has claimed for them entire political equality with any other class of foreigners in the country. Their characteristic traits are well known. Their competition with white traders and artisans is even more dangerous than that of the Chinese. They are versatile, ingenious and ready to learn new methods. No race in this country appears to be more tenacious of its nationality or less inclined to renounce its allegiance to its home government and to become thoroughly identified with Hawaii."

The Japanese spend more money than do the Chinese and rarely send money back to Japan, preferring to settle in the islands and bring their families. Not only on the plantations do the Japanese predominate, they are everywhere and in every branch of trade and labor—builders, storekeepers, barbers, contractors, stevedores, laborers and domestic servants—to mention no others. At every turn the Japanese are to be met with, and generally very prosperous and comfortably settled. An idea may be formed of the extent of the Japanese interests in Honolulu itself from the fact that a sum of \$200,000 was voted to indemnify them for damages consequent upon the fire of 1900. This fire was accidentally started during the plague visitation, and destroyed the Chinese portion of Honolulu—only a comparatively small part of the whole city area.

Some statistics as to the relative education of the races may be of interest. In 1898 it was estimated that 85.28 per cent of the Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians could read and write; 85.65 per cent of the Americans and Europeans (exclusive of Portuguese); 27.84 per cent of the Portuguese; and 51.10 per cent of the Japanese, Chinese and South Sea Islanders. There are many Chinese schools and some Portuguese, but the government schools, and those recognized by it, have to be taught in English—education being compulsory. The jail reports from the Oahu prison in Honolulu give the following statistics for 1900: 30.16 per cent of the prisoners were Hawaiian males, 94 per cent Hawaiian females; 44.19 per cent foreign males; 9.53 per cent Chinese males; 14.55 per cent Japanese males and 63 per cent Japanese females. In the old days, when the difficulty of obtaining labor had not become so acute, the "lunas," or lower overseers, used to beat the laborers without mercy on the slightest pretext, and frequent disturbances resulted. Now such action on the part of a "luna" would be rewarded by his instant dismissal. Recently, as the result of an inquiry into the causes of an alleged maltreatment of Chinese laborers on one of the estates, no fewer than four "lunas" were dismissed and the manager received a severe caution from the authorities. The planters are turning in every direction to discover more labor for the future, and are so little confident of the Porto Rican supply that they have talked even of importing Filipinos to work on the plantations!

It is thought that if Cuba is given over to sugar planting the Porto Ricans are more likely to go to the neighboring island than to cross the Pacific to Hawaii. It is more than ever a difficult question how to supply the plantation needs, now that the contract system is abolished. However, doubtless some way will be found, because the sugar industry is too important a one to be allowed to die out, however it may be hampered by paucity of laborers.

SUGAR IS HAWAII'S KING.

The Hawaiian Territory is essentially a sugar country, nearly all of those who once planted coffee having converted their plantations into sugarcane fields, finding it more profitable to sell their cane to one of the mills than to grow coffee. This is to be deplored, because it makes it unlikely that Hawaii could stand any accident to the sugar industry and makes the authorities of the islands strain every nerve to supply the labor market. At present the Hawaiian sugar output is one-twentieth of the world's output, and it is likely to increase rather than diminish. In 1898 the value of the sugar industry was nearly \$40,000,000, and the export was valued at \$16,615,339 out of a total export of \$17,346,744; while in 1900 the export amounted to \$21,898,549. These figures show how essential the sugar industry is to Hawaii; without it the total exports for 1898 would have been only \$731,405, as compared with imports valued at \$11,650,890.

An examination of the present condition of Hawaii and the sugar industry leads to the startling discovery that it is only the Japanese labor which makes the sugar industry possible. Out of a population of about 120,000, the Japanese supply 61,000—or more than one-half. Japan alone enables the Hawaiian Territory to be a paying portion of the United States, and, apparently, past experience would show that it is the only country which can make Hawaii worth the possession. This fact,

THE NEW TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS JUST CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE



TREASURER KEPOIKAI.

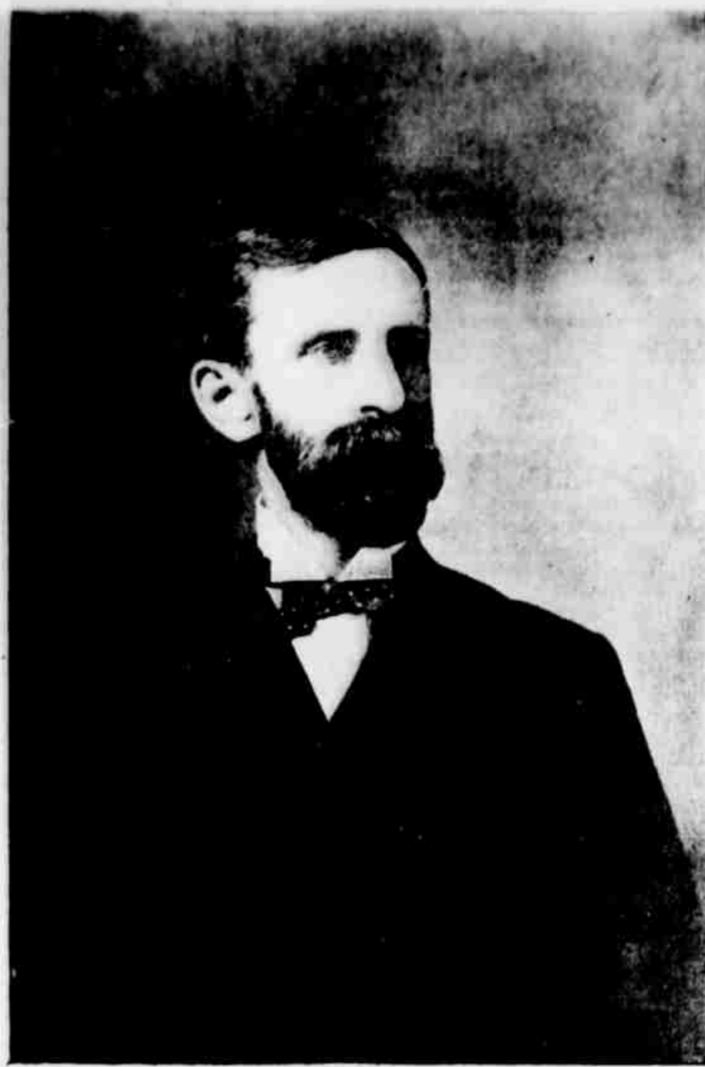
A. Noa Kepoikai, the new Treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, was born at Wailuku, Island of Maui, on December 17, 1861, and will therefore be 41 years of age next week. His father was one of the legislators of the old regime and was also Tax Assessor for the District of Makawao, Island of Maui. Treasurer Kepoikai was educated in the common schools of Wailuku, and graduated from Lahainaluna Seminary in 1879. He went to Punahoa College in 1881 remaining there until the epidemic of small pox in that year carried away his father, when he returned to Maui, not having graduated from the institution. In 1886 he was appointed District Magistrate of Wailuku holding that office until 1892 when Queen Liliuokalani gave him the appointment of Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit on Maui. This office he held until the proclamation of the Republic of Hawaii which called for every public office to be declared vacant by September 1, 1894. On that date he stepped down from the bench and took up the practice of law, continuing in this until his recent appointment as Treasurer of the Territory by Governor Dole. In 1898 he was elected a Senator from Maui. In 1900 Mr. Kepoikai was appointed a member of the first Fire Claims Commission, which Commission, however, was declared null. When the second and permanent Fire Claims Commission was appointed Mr. Kepoikai was the only member of the first commission who was confirmed by the Territorial Senate. On this Commission he sat until all the fire claims had been adjudicated. In May, 1900, he sat in the first Republican Territorial Convention held in Honolulu, and in June with Col. Samuel Parker, was appointed a delegate from the Republican party of Hawaii to the Republican National Convention held that summer in Philadelphia. He voted for the nominations of McKinley and Roosevelt respectively for President and Vice-President. Before returning to Hawaii Mr. Kepoikai, together with the other delegates, was received at the White House by President McKinley. In the last campaign he was a delegate from Maui to the Territorial Republican convention which nominated Prince Cupid for Congress, and he is also secretary of the district committee of Maui. On December 6, 1902, he was appointed Treasurer by Governor Dole.

startling as it undoubtedly is, must give cause for reflection to those who talk so glibly about cultivating and developing the Philippines. In the Philippines, the conditions are still more difficult, because the climate is more tropical, and it is almost, if not quite, impossible for white men to do field labor. The question arises as to where the necessary labor is to come from. Is it to be Japanese, or is it to be Chinese, who will come to the rescue and help the United States to reap the benefit of her conquest? It is probable that in either case she will have to change her actions and state of opinion toward both Japan and China. The example of Hawaii, with its 25,644 Japanese laborers out of a total of 120,987 (of whom 5,097 are Chinese), is indeed one which should be full of lessons to all who are interested or responsible for the development of the Philippines.

Smith at Port Angeles.

The ship William H. Smith arrived at Port Angeles on December 5.

It will not do to feel with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a medicine for the cure of colds, coughs and influenza, nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Write to Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.



AUDITOR J. H. FISHER.

Col. J. H. Fisher, the new incumbent of the office of Territorial Auditor, was born in San Francisco August 22, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He came to Hawaii for the purpose of entering the banking establishment of Bishop & Company, arriving here on February 8, 1883. He remained with the bank until January 1, 1900, having for four years been a member of the firm, and went into private business, that of real estate, brokerage and insurance. In October, 1883, Col. Fisher organized the first company of the Honolulu Rifles which achieved considerable fame during its existence. He was elected First Lieutenant of the company. He left the Rifles but joined them again in 1887 during the revolution which took place that year in May. He was commissioned captain of Company C of the Honolulu Rifles Battalion. He went out with the battalion in 1890 when it was disbanded. At the time of the overthrow of the monarchy, or particularly on Saturday, January 14, 1893, together with Captains Gunn, Ziegler, and Camara, he began recruiting the old members of the Rifles into a Safety Committee. On Monday, January 16, 1893, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Safety Committee, and on January 23, he was commissioned a Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard of Hawaii, finally becoming Colonel of the regiment, resigning therefrom on March 8, 1899. He has been a member of the Republican Territorial Central Committee and a party worker of prominence. He was for a short time secretary of the central committee. He was a charter member of the Honolulu Lodge of Elks. He was appointed Auditor by Governor Dole and confirmed by the Senate on December 6, 1902.

admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court the same year. He was selected as chairman of the Committee of Safety in the revolution of 1893; when the proclamation was overthrown, he read the proclamation abrogating the monarchy and establishing the Provisional Government. January 17, 1893, was appointed to the position of judge of the Circuit Court in March, 1893, and served partment came to light he was placed in charge of that department as the special representative of the Governor with full power to exercise all the rights and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works, at the same time carrying on his office as Secretary of the Territory. This status continued until his nomination as Superintendent of Public Works was confirmed by the Senate in special session, on December 6, 1902. The positions he has held during his public career here, are in brief: President of the Board of Health; Minister of Public Instruction; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Attorney General; Treasurer; Superintendent of Public Works, and also under the Republic he held the ad interim appointment of Minister of Finance as well as a position on the bench. He was also Acting President during President Dole's visit to Washington before annexation.

Mr. Cooper is the senior Mason, according to the Scottish Rite designation, in the Hawaiian Islands. His first connection in Honolulu with the Hawaiian Lodge, and afterwards he became a charter member and first master of Pacific Lodge, about the same time receiving his commission as District Grand Master Depute from the Grand Lodge of Scotland. He is also the presiding officer of the Honolulu Chapter of the Honolulu Commandery, Master of Kamehameha Lodge of Perfection of the A. A. Scottish Rite, and also Master of the Nuuanu Chapter of Rose Croix. Received his 33rd degree at the hands of the Supreme Council at Washington, D. C., October 25, 1901. Also held a commission from the Supreme Council as the Deputy Legate of the A. A. S. R. for the Territory of Hawaii. On July 4, 1902, he was installed as District Grand Master under the Grand Lodge of Scotland.



SUPT. PUBLIC WORKS COOPER.

Henry E. Cooper, the present Superintendent of Public Works, has had the most varied public career of any official now connected with the Hawaiian Government, having practically held every office. He was born in New Albany, Indiana, August 28, 1857, the son of William Giles Cooper and Harriet Weller Cooper, both of Massachusetts. His father was a Union soldier serving throughout the Civil war, and at his death in 1867 the mother removed to Boston where the subject of this sketch received his education. He graduated from the Law School of Boston University with the degree of L. L. B. in 1878; was appointed to the bar of Suffolk County, Mass., in the same year; appointed assistant to Hon. Levi C. Wade, general counsel for the Mexican Central, Atlantic & Pacific Railroads in 1879; appointed attorney for the California Southern Railroad in 1880, removing to San Diego in that year; served in this position for several years and then organized the San Diego Title, Abstract and Insurance Company, and conducted the concern as manager through the Southern California boom; removed to Honolulu in June, 1890; was in this position until appointed by President Dole to the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1895 under the Republic of Hawaii, which position he held until March, 1899, when he was appointed Attorney General by President Dole; this office he held until June 14, 1900, the date of the admission of Hawaii as a territory, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary of the Territory from President McKinley. While Governor Dole was in Washington in the early part of 1902, Mr. Cooper was the Acting Governor. Upon the information of the defalcation of former Treasurer Wright this summer he received a commission from the Governor as Treasurer and when apparent irregularities in the Public Works Department were discovered he was

admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court the same year. He was selected as chairman of the Committee of Safety in the revolution of 1893; when the proclamation was overthrown, he read the proclamation abrogating the monarchy and establishing the Provisional Government. January 17, 1893, was appointed to the position of judge of the Circuit Court in March, 1893, and served partment came to light he was placed in charge of that department as the special representative of the Governor with full power to exercise all the rights and duties of the Superintendent of Public Works, at the same time carrying on his office as Secretary of the Territory. This status continued until his nomination as Superintendent of Public Works was confirmed by the Senate in special session, on December 6, 1902. The positions he has held during his public career here, are in brief: President of the Board of Health; Minister of Public Instruction; Minister of Foreign Affairs; Attorney General; Treasurer; Superintendent of Public Works, and also under the Republic he held the ad interim appointment of Minister of Finance as well as a position on the bench. He was also Acting President during President Dole's visit to Washington before annexation.

Earthquakes in Utah

SALT LAKE (Utah), December 6.—Since November 17, when an earthquake shook up Southern Utah and as far north as Salt Lake, there have been daily shocks felt in the extreme southeastern portion of the state. According to advices received from Pine Valley, a hamlet in the mountains of Washington county, not a day has passed since that date that at least one earthquake shock has not been felt, and serious alarm is being felt for the safety of the place. Every chimney in the town has been badly cracked or completely tumbled over. At Pinto the shocks have been so severe that the public school has been abandoned for several days. About fifteen miles south are five or six old craters, and the continuance of the earthquake shocks has strengthened the belief that there has been a fresh outbreak of volcanic activity in the mountains of that region.

Steamer Atesa Coming.

The steamer Atesa sailed from San Francisco on December 4 bound for Tacoma and the Hawaiian Islands.

Hall Found Rough Seas.

The steamer W. G. Hall found strong northeast trades blowing, and high seas, in crossing the channel from Kaula ports Saturday night. Pursuer Priel reports strong winds and much rain on the Garden Isle. Walmea was enjoying fine weather, and the steamer Mikahala was there discharging cargo preparatory to loading sugar today. The bark Edward May arrived at Makawell on Saturday, and the ship Antelope was at Makawell discharging her coal cargo.

Abandoned Schooner Sighted.

The schooner Otella Peterson, which was abandoned some time ago by her officers and crew, was sighted on November 21, about two miles south of Formosa. A Japanese war ship was sent to bring her into port. The Peterson will be a rich find for whoever gets hold of her. When abandoned she was as sound as when she left Papeete, and had on board the full cargo of lumber with which she started across the Pacific.



"We are old friends, this bottle and I. We have known each other for over sixty years. When a boy I was always taking cold, but a few doses of this medicine would at once set me right."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

greatly strengthened my throat, cleared up my voice, and took away the tendency for every cold to go to my lungs. "Last year I had a bad attack of la grippe. The only medicine I took was from this bottle, and I came out all right. I know it's good, too, for asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, croup."

There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them! Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two sizes. Large and small bottles. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A. HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.



Carmine and Gold

This is the new color of our store front.

We think you will be attracted by the richness of the combination, but not as much as you will be when you enter our store and see the large display of goods in our well-known lines.

Suitable for Presents

You will find novelties in all departments.

Table China, Fancy China, Glassware, Useful and Ornamental; Lamps, Ornaments, Cut Glass, Silverware, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Our store will be open evenings with music as usual. The opening night will be announced later.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.



CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU" Sailing from NEW YORK to HONOLULU About Dec. 15. For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston. OR C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

Telephone Improvement.

BURLIN, December 6.—Siemens & Halske, after extensive experiments with Professor Pupin's long distance telephone invention, have acquired his patent for Europe, and intend to construct all the great centers. Experiments have shown that with the Pupin wire a message is plainly audible to a person standing over ten yards from an ordinary receiver.

Rev. A. Mackintosh has been appointed chaplain of the Elks Lodge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Dec. 12.
S. S. Peru, Robinson, from the Orient, at noon.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Honolulu.
Stmr. Kinau, Plesman, from Hilo and way ports.
Am. bk. S. De Christen, Amstar, from Tacoma.
Am. bk. Mauna Ala, Smith, from San Francisco.
Stmr. Waiakole, Pitts, from Kauai.

Sunday, Dec. 14.

S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco, at noon.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, from Kauai ports, at 5:15 a. m.
Gas. schr. Delisse, from Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Saturday, Dec. 13.

Am. bk. Abby Palmer, Johnson, for Puget Sound.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Paahau, Kukaia, Okaia, Laupahoehoe and Paahau, at 4 p. m.

Friday, Dec. 12.

Am. bk. Edward May, Hanson, for Makaweli, at 3:30 p. m.
S. S. Peru, Robinson, for San Francisco, at midnight.

Monday, Dec. 15.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinau, Dec. 13, from Hilo and way ports—H. A. Isenberg, P. H. Funke, J. W. Bergstrom, C. W. Ashford, P. W. Severson, F. J. Amweg, F. C. Handy, C. P. Benton, Col. W. H. Cornwell, Mrs. G. McDonald and child, Rev. J. Kekihi, Rev. G. L. Pearson, Mrs. Kahana, Miss Kahana, Miss L. Kahana, Wm. A. Johnson, Mrs. Bldgood, Mrs. M. Lousillon, J. Moritz and wife, Geo. M. Robertson, Mrs. G. J. Becker, Father Mathias, N. C. Wilcox, L. M. Whitehouse and wife, Dr. R. H. Heid, H. Cannon, J. Bicknell, A. M. Atwood, George Wilson, N. G. Aon, G. P. Maywell, Chang Leing, John Radin, W. J. Robinson, Major Harris.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, Dec. 14, from Anahola—Mr. White, Mr. Voss and three deck.
Per stmr. W. G. Hall, Dec. 14, from Kauai ports—A. S. Wilcox, Mrs. A. S. Wilcox, F. B. Newton, A. V. Gear, E. J. Walker, C. B. Hofgaard, Chong Kee, Paa On, C. C. Henion, A. Fries, Ah Tan, Mrs. J. O. Luttet, E. Cremer, Miss S. Cremer, J. M. Coulson and thirty-seven deck.

Per stmr. Claudine, Dec. 14, from Maui ports—J. E. Hackfeld, Mrs. Davis, C. Kaiser, R. Catton, C. W. Ashford, C. J. Hutchins, J. R. Myers, G. B. Robertson, Lieut. Suiyoku, Tong Wong, Ah Tong, Mrs. Aning and 2 children, F. Garcia, Lam Sung, Miss Agnes Kaluna, Mrs. Heleole, T. M. Datto, W. McGerrow, Mrs. J. S. Medeiros.

KAHULUI.

The S. S. Nevada arrived on Dec. 10th but had to go to Lahaina for refuge from the storm for two days.

HILO SHIPPING.

Hilo, Dec. 11.

Vessels in Port.
S. S. Enterprise, Miller.
Schr. G. W. Watson, Marsters.
Schr. Metha Nelson, Christensen.
Bknt. Quickstep, Mellen.

Arrived.

Nov. 7.—Schr. G. W. Watson, Marsters, 21 days from Portland, with lumber for Olaa Sugar Company.

Nov. 8.—S. S. Enterprise, Miller, 84 days from San Francisco, 22 passengers, 20 bags mail, and freight consigned to Matson Navigation Company.

Nov. 10.—Am. bk. Martha Davis, McAllman, 15 days from San Francisco, with general cargo. Merchandise consigned to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Passengers Arrived.

Per S. S. Enterprise—P. Peck, Miss Stella Peck, Lou M. Whitehouse and wife, Mrs. A. C. McKenney and son, Mrs. Dr. Milton Rice and son, Mrs. and Miss Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Papakou, Mrs. Higgins, J. W. Weatherby and three children, of Puna, Miss Neumann, Mr. and Mrs. Piper, Chief Engineer Johnson, Wilder's S. S. Co.; A. E. Sutton.

Mascagni in More Trouble.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 6.—Alleged creditors of Mascagni have again failed to attach the receipts of the concert given by the composer, and his company here. Mascagni sent a message to the Italian Ambassador at Washington and Minister Pinetti at Rome complaining of the alleged difficulties put in his way and asking for protection.

Korea Breaks Another Record.

The Pacific Mail liner Korea made a record passage between Yokohama and Kobe, Japan, occupying but nineteen hours and twenty-six minutes on the trip and beating all previous records. The vessel was weatherbound at Hanaie.

Waiakole Brought Sugar.

The steamer Waiakole arrived from Ahukini early Saturday morning with a cargo of 3,000 bags of sugar and reports that there are 10,000 bags of sugar ready for shipment at the various Kauai mills.

No Japs on Matson Line.

The oil burner Enterprise on her last trip from San Francisco to Hilo had no Japanese stewards aboard the latter having been discharged at the request of the San Francisco Railway Co.

Gasoline Schooner for Whiting.

The gasoline schooner Monterey is being fitted out for a whaling trip.

OIL FUEL
IN USE ON
STEAMERS

Mr. Marvin Samuel has just issued the statement of the British public in the possibility of the future in connection with the substitution of oil for coal as a fuel for steam vessels. The steamer Pella of the Shell Transport Company has made a successful trip. Mr. Melrose of the United States Navy Department predicts the use of oil in the near future as fuel for war vessels. They might have gone further and told of the remarkable conditions now existing on the Pacific Coast of the United States.

There fuel oil has long passed the experimental stage. Over fifty steamers now sail from the port of San Francisco with oil for fuel. The Mariposa has just returned from Tahiti, a return trip of 7,200 miles, under steam generated exclusively by oil. Pressure and speed were easily maintained, and she reached port one day ahead of her schedule. Her fuel cost just half as much as coal; there was no expense for painting ship, such as is necessary when coal is used.

Particularly interesting is the opinion of Lieutenant Winchell, who has reported on the voyage for the United States Government, as to the character of man that should be employed in the fire rooms where there is an oil fuel installation. It neither requires physical endurance nor previous training with coal fire. The men placed in charge of the contrivance, however, should have mechanical aptitude, and possess readiness of resource and nerve.

The sense of sight, hearing and touch must be exercised at all times. It is essential to keep a good look-out on the furnace to note by the sound the working of the blowers and the completeness of combustion, and to check by the sense of touch the workings of mechanical contrivances. If fewer men are needed in the fire rooms it is requisite to secure men of high intelligence, who can judge quickly as to the tendency toward impairment.

THE MONEY SAVED.

Less space was occupied, the fixed charges for labor were greatly reduced, the feeding of the fuel took less time and cost less. In fact, no disadvantages were discovered, and the advantages were manifold. It is estimated that on one troopship making the trip from San Francisco to Manila and return the saving of fuel through the use of oil has been at least \$5,000 for every such voyage.

The result of the lack of demand for coal is remarkable. In San Francisco harbor alone fully \$600,000 worth of capital in ships has been forced into idleness. Shipowners and shippers no longer find it profitable to voyage to Japan and Australia and return to San Francisco, awaiting cargoes of grain to Europe. The competition in carrying the small imports of coal has been so keen and the freight rates are now so low that the ship owners prefer to have their vessels idly ride the becalmed waters of the bay rather than take the chance of obtaining valuable cargoes in foreign ports. One of the benefits is that grain importers of California can obtain low rates to Europe. The vessels engaged in carrying coal are usually designed also for the grain trade to Europe. As this coal trade is gone, there is only one source of revenue left, and that is the grain trade. Here, again, competition has entered, and as a result, there are now low rates on grain to European ports.

COLLIERS OUT OF WORK.

Twenty-three shillings is the present low price for a grain charter from San Francisco to Great Britain or the continent. The use of fuel oil has put the colliers out of business, and in turn they have sought operations in other channels.

The rapid increase in the shipping facilities of the world, due in great part to the artificial demands for transportation growing out of the South African and Spanish wars, has induced a reduction in ocean freight rates for cargoes in bulk, and to that extent favored the farmers and producers. If not the manufacturers. This favorable situation is accidental. When Mr. Morgan and his associates shall have completed their transportation arrangements, an oil-burning equipment for every vessel being a projected part of the plan, the tramp steamer will be out of the running.

In connection with this oil question the Standard Oil Company has a great fight on its hands in California. The trouble lies between the Standard people and a big oil and transportation company.

The Standard Oil people are building a pipe line 200 miles long from the great oil fields in Kern county to tide water in San Francisco Bay. The Standard Oil people will use this pipe line for the transportation of oil from wells acquired by the corporation. It will carry oil for producers. The rate of transportation to producers will conform to that of the railway companies connecting with the oil-field, as the Standard Oil and the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe Railway Companies are working under a tariff agreement.

CHEAP OIL.

A big California corporation, which owns some of the best wells in the district and owns a coast line of steamers engaged in the oil carrying trade, has surveyed a direct route from the oil-field to the ocean, and has agreed that if pledged freight to the extent of 10,000 barrels of oil daily it will build a railway, and thus furnish relief to the owners of wells having no connection with the Standard Oil Company or the railway companies. Thus far freight to the extent of 9,000 barrels of oil daily has been guaranteed. This fight is a very pretty one, because the Californians in it are worth in the aggregate, \$200,000, and have already had several successful skirmishes with the railway companies. The outcome of the fight will be that oil will be the cheapest thing on the Pacific Coast or the two companies will combine. The latter is the intention to be expected. The issue of this oil carrying corporation is to build, but it will take American

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY
FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER

Temperature mean for the month, 74.1; normal, 73.8; average daily maximum, 84.1; average daily minimum, 64.1; mean daily range, 20.0; greatest range, 35.0; lowest range, 5.0; lowest temperature, 42.0; lowest, 49.0.

Barometer average, 29.94; normal, 29.92; highest, 30.08; lowest, 29.72; greatest 24-hour change, 0.36; "sees" passed this point 24, 18th, 21st, "high," 11th and 24th.

Relative humidity, average, 77.8; normal, 76; mean dew-point, 65.5; normal, 65.5; absolute moisture, mean, 6.93; grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.93; dew, 9 mornings.

Rainfall, 8.89 inches; normal, 11.7; greatest rainfall in one day, 3.10, 2d, total at Lihue, 26.16; normal, 19.16; at Kapapa, 10.34; normal, 4.05.

The arctic well level rose during the month from 32.95 to 33.90 feet above mean sea-level. Nov. 30, 1901, it stood at 33.56. The average daily mean sea level for the month was 10.13, the assumed annual mean being 10.00 above datum. For November, 1901, it was 10.21.

Trade wind days, 19 (6 NNE); normal, 17; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 2.2; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 5.5; normal, 4.6.

Approximate percentage of district rainfall as compared with normal: South Hilo, 100 per cent; North Hilo, 100; Hanalei, 100; Kapa, 100; Waiakole, 100; Kona, 77; Kau, 55; Puna, 120; Maui, 190 to 200; Oahu, 160; Kauai, 175. The month has been decidedly a very rainy one. The heaviest monthly rainfall was at Puuhou, Hilo, 36.10 inches; the heaviest 24-hour, 15.83, same place; at Laupahoehoe, 10.32, 22d.

Mean temperatures: Pepee, Hilo, 100 feet elevation, mean maximum, 73.3; mean minimum, 68.7; Waiakole, Hilo, 2700 elevation, 79 and 61; Kohala, 521 elevation, 77.4 and 66.5; Waiakole, Kula, Maui, 2700 elevation, 74.4 and 59.1; Puu-nene (hill), Maui, mean temperature, 72.2; Nahiku, 1600 elevation, 72.5 and 63.5; Ewa plantation, 50 feet elevation; 81 maximum (mean); and 67 minimum; U. S. Magnetic station, 50 feet elevation, 81.5 and 67.6, mean, 74.5; U. S. Experiment station, 350 feet elevation, 79.6 and 63.8, mean, 72.5; W. R. Castle's, highest, 82, lowest, 59, mean, 72.7.

Ewa mill, mean dew-point, 63.8; mean relative humidity, 72; Kohala, Bend, dew-point, 65.5; relative humidity, 78; Puna, 65.4 and 78. Magnetic station, 68.1 and 76.

The marked features of the month were the rainstorm of the 2d; the easterly storm of the 15th to 18th; and the heavy northerly blow of the 22d. Heavy swell, 6th, 10th, 14th to 20th; and 25th to 30th. Lightning, Hawaii, 29th, 30th. Snow fell on Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea 16th, 25th. Earthquake, Kohala, 9th, 11 a. m. and 19th, 10 p. m. "hard," Hilo, 11th, 6:45 p. m. Kilauea active on the 10th, lava rising 100 feet in the pit of the lake. In the course of ten days action subsided.

CURTIS J. LYONS,
Territorial Meteorologist.

RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1902.

HAWAII.	(Ft.)	(Inches)
Hilo.	Elev.	Rain
Waiakole	50	10.36
Hilo (town)	100	12.32
Pepee	100	19.01
Kapa	200	19.15

competition keener than ever, for the ocean freights will be so low that they will be but a small matter in figuring prices in any part of the world. This will include the transportation of fuel oil for sale, and with the present situation along the Pacific Coast in view it is but reasonable to suppose that a majority of steam-going vessels within a few years will have substituted oil for coal. There is plenty of oil in the United States, and much in other countries. It is merely a question of transportation, and that again is merely a question of the construction of pipe lines to tide water.

The last Naval appropriation bill passed by the Congress of the United States carried an item of \$4,000 for experiments to be made with oil on naval vessels, and these experiments are now in progress. The same plant which has been used for years to test the efficiency of different grades of oil is now being used to test oil, a fact which speaks for itself. It may soon become a question with the various people of the earth not as to the future coal supply, but what of the oil supply? The balance of trade may hinge on this in the future, for the cheapest transportation governs the market.—J. D. Whelpley, in Japan Mail.

MANILA, Dec. 14.—The British cable steamer Colonia came in through the south channel of Corregidor this morning at 5:45 and an hour later dropped anchor in the bay, close in by the breakwater.

The Colonia belongs to the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company of London and has just finished laying the cable between Vancouver and Panning. From the latter port to Guam and Manila, the ship was to have laid cable but as her survey of the route did not agree with the American survey, the work has been temporarily abandoned until a report of what has already been accomplished, is given to the home office of the company. The board of survey on the Colonia, have very carefully made its soundings from Honolulu, including Guam harbor. The vessel called at Manila for coal and the crew's journey for London via Singapore.

The Colonia is the largest cable ship in the world, her tonnage being 977 tons. She is owned by the British Cable Company and is under the command of Mr. J. D. Whelpley.

ASTORIA (Or.), December 3.—While being towed up the river last night the British ship Bidston Hill struck a sunken log or rock near Pillar Rock, and either stove a hole in her bottom or sprang a plate. Her forward compartment is filled with water. She is now at anchor there.

Bark St. James Arrived.

The bark St. James arrived at Port Angeles on December 4. She sailed from Honolulu on November 13.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy loosens the cough, relieves the lungs and opens the secretions. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia. It is unequalled for bad colds. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

HELDNICK & CO. Monopole, Extra Dry in Quarts and Pints.
Jules Mumm & Co., Extra Dry, in Quarts.

For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

CHAMPAGNE
Heldnick & Co. Monopole, Extra Dry in Quarts and Pints.
Jules Mumm & Co., Extra Dry, in Quarts.

For sale by
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Softens up contracted cords and stiff muscles. Its warming, penetrating effect reaches almost to the marrow. No one need be drawn over or drawn up by contracted cords or stiffened muscles if they will rub well the parts affected with Kickapoo Indian Oil night and morning. It takes a little time to cure bad cases but Kickapoo Indian Oil will do it.

Kickapoo Oil

SOFTENS CONTRACTED CORDS

"I suffered from the effects of a sprained ankle, contracted cords and stiffened joints and muscles, for thirty five years, and tried everything I heard of without getting relief. Recently I read about Kickapoo Indian Oil and am happy to write you that my ankle and other troubles are entirely cured."—Mrs. Huntley, 28 Houston Ave., Newport, R. I.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists
HOBSON & CO. DISTRIBUTORS

Weatherbound for Three Days.
The steamer Ke Au Hou, which arrived from Anahola yesterday morning, reported that there had been rough

Section 2024. Every corporation not eleemosynary, religious, literary or educational shall annually present a full and accurate exhibit of the state of its affairs to the Treasurer of such times as the Treasurer shall direct. The said Treasurer shall have power either himself, or by one or more commissioners appointed by him, to call for the production of the books and papers of the corporation, and to examine its officers, members and others touching its affairs under oath. The annual reports above mentioned and the result of such examination, the Treasurer may in his discretion lay before the president and also publish. In case any such corporation shall refuse to produce its books and papers upon the request of the Treasurer or the commissioners appointed by him, or in case any of the officers or members of such corporation shall refuse to be examined on oath, touching the affairs of the corporation, then the Treasurer or the commissioners, may apply to the Court of Chancery for an order to compel the production of the books and papers, or the examination of such officers or members of the corporation, obedience to which order may be enforced by said Court in like manner with its ordinary decree and orders.

In conformity with the above law all corporations are hereby notified to make a full and accurate exhibit of their state of affairs for the year ending December 31st, 1902, each exhibit to be filed in the office of the Treasurer on or before January 31st, 1903.

Blank exhibits will be furnished upon application at the Treasurer's Office.

A. N. KEPOKAI,
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.
Treasurer's Office, December 10th, 1902.

2443—Dec. 12, 16, 19.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 9th, 1891, made by Rosalie A. Andrews, wife of Thos. L. Andrews, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Elizabeth Muther, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register of Office, Oahu, in Liber 131, pages 150-152, and which said mortgage was duly assigned on the 8th day of May, 1893, by said Elizabeth Muther to William O. Smith, Mary S. Parker and Henry Waterhouse, Trustees under the will of W. C. Lunalia, deceased, which said assignment is recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 131, page 151, said Trustees intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction in the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The property covered by said mortgage consists of all those certain lots or parcels of land situate on the mauka side of Young street in said Honolulu, known as lots P and Q, on the Hawaiian Government Map of Kulaokahua, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the mauka side of Young street 348.6 feet, N. W. of the N. corner of Young and Keeaumoku streets, and running by true bearings:

N. 21° 32' E. 146.9 feet along Lot R.
N. 68° 45' W. 100.0 feet along Lots E and D.
S. 21° 12' W. 146.9 feet along Lot O.
S. 68° 45' E. 100.0 feet along Young street to the initial point.

Area, 14,690 square feet. Being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2535. Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser. For further particulars apply to William O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, November 25, 1902.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
HENRY WATERHOUSE,
Trustees under the Will of W. C. Lunalia, deceased.

2449—Dec. 2, 5, 8, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 29, Nov. 28, Dec. 28, 31.

THE "Star" Ventilator.

Factories, effective, for ventilating storerooms of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Application has been made to this Commission for a Settlement Association on the lands of Kulaokahua, Puamoa, Paopahaku and Puaa, situated in the District of Kau, Island of Hawaii, by Messrs. Sam'l Kaubane, Walter H. Hayselden, W. M. Kaubane, H. K. Martin, H. G. Berteimann, D. K. Hayselden, J. H. Waipulani, F. H. Hayselden, Jr., P. H. Hayselden, Jr., and J. H. S. Martin, under date of June 12th, 1902.

Averaging in area of from 150 to 200 acres each. The public is invited to make such suggestions as to its disposition.

EDWARD S. BOYD,
Commissioner of Public Lands,
Public Lands Office, Honolulu, December 10th, 1902.

2444—Dec. 16, 19, 23.

NOTICE OF CORPORATIONS.

The attention of officers of Corporations is called to Section 2024 of the (Civil) Laws of 1901.

2449—Dec. 2, 5, 8, 12, 16, 19, 23, 26, 29, Nov. 28, Dec. 28, 31.